

Galei Kinneret gets a subtle facelift

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Death of a Palestinian cartoonist

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Protesting IAI workers hold aloft a model of the Lavi at a mock funeral for the doomed fighter outside the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv yesterday. (Hanoach Gutthmann)

IAI workers to obey the law after a day of havoc

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT and JONATHAN KARP
Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — After three days of illegal protest in which they blocked roads, burnt tyres and clashed with police, Israel Aircraft Industries workers yesterday promised to obey the law and apply for demonstration permits.

The promise followed the marked escalation yesterday in the scope and intensity of the disturbances. The workers blocked a runway at Ben-Gurion Airport and more major road junctions and even broke into the grounds of the Defence Ministry as part of their struggle to compel the cabinet to reverse Sunday's decision to cancel the Lavi jet-fighter project. Two workers were injured when police used force to clear a road and 14 were arrested.

In softening their stance, the workers acceded to requests by Lavi supporters in the cabinet — Prime Minister Shamir, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens, Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon

and Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav. According to Nissim Cohen, who heads the workers, the ministers advised the workers to suspend further action to facilitate an examination of the prospects for another vote in the cabinet. Last Sunday the cabinet voted 12 to 1 with one abstention to stop the ambitious multi-billion dollar project.

Undoubtedly, the workers were also influenced by stern warnings issued at meetings with Deputy Police Inspector-General Nitzav Yigal Marcus and the commanders of the Tel Aviv and Central Police Districts. Nitzav Enosh Givati, head of the Central District, said that IAI workers had crossed the red line.

In Jerusalem, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev yesterday insisted that enough was enough. He recalled that immediately after the cabinet's decision police only interfered with the workers' protests if they threatened vital interests such as closing Ben-Gurion Airport.

However, the number of demonstrators yesterday rose to 15,000

from 10,000 the day before, shop committee leader Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post*. Steps which the workers avoided on Monday, were attempted yesterday, and the police responded by forcefully clearing road junctions, detaining several people and took action against Egged drivers who bussed the demonstrators. Today, he added, police will let the workers wage only legal demonstrations. "I hope that the protest will be expressed legally," he said.

Asked why stricter measures had not been taken up to now, Bar-Lev said that in other disturbances, too, police did not go around immediately breaking bones.

Givati also noted that the shop committee leaders were "beginning to lose control over the situation. It's clear the workers will try tougher measures when they realize there are no results to their action." Cohen denied the leadership was losing control but told *The Post* that "if nothing emerges in a day or two violence will erupt."

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Defence minister accused of falsifying Lavi figures

Likud draws bead on Rabin

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent

The caucus of Likud ministers that meets today will launch a campaign against Defence Minister Rabin, accusing him of befuddling the cabinet with false figures to push through Sunday's decision to scrap the Lavi.

But Prime Minister Shamir, while stating publicly how much he deplores the cabinet decision, has been making it clear privately that he does not anticipate a second vote to revive the warplane project.

Circles in the Prime Minister's Office say that Shamir will take no action to upset the first vote unless at least two of the ministers who voted against the Lavi come forward and say they have changed their minds.

Nor is the premier doing anything to encourage Likud ministers and MKs who still hope to reverse the crucial decision.

Apart from Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens, who announced his intention to resign over the Sunday vote but has not yet written a formal letter to this effect to Shamir, both Housing Minister David Levy and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon are busy lobbying the three

ministers in and around the Likud camp who voted to halt the project.

These are Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer, and Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz.

Observers agree that there is no way that two of these three will cross the floor and vote for the project if a second vote were called, assuming that Foreign Minister Peres does not block this option by referring the issue to the inner cabinet where Labour has a veto.

Meanwhile, Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira, who voted for the Lavi, said publicly yesterday that he opposed a second vote. "The government must realize that the phase of agonizing over the project is over and done with, after the decision last Sunday, and (we must now) go ahead with developing the new and sophisticated weapons systems required by the IDF so as to minimize the damage to the economy."

"The government's job is to demonstrate leadership and not argue about revision in a spirit of disunity," he said.

Likud MK Uzi Landau, himself a veteran engineer, has been preparing a dossier for today's Likud caucus, to prove that buying 75 F-16C

fighters instead of carrying on with the Lavi will save less than \$1b., and not \$2.2b. as Rabin claims.

Landau told *The Post*: "Rabin forgot to say that the cost of one F-16C will soon go up by 9 per cent, according to the US auditor general. And even that \$1b. will be wasted because of the decision to spend \$1b. over the next 10 years, at \$100m. per year, on research at Israel Aircraft Industries."

In the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday, Rabin said IAI would not be firing staff until a thorough study had been made to work out priorities. He said: "Work can start tomorrow morning on new and sophisticated battlefield systems required by the IDF, some of it at IAI itself."

Rabin added: "Now that we have taken our decision we cannot dodge it."

Hammer said in a radio interview that if anybody could show him new data about the Lavi which were not at the cabinet's disposal on Sunday, he would be willing to have these data checked. But on the strength of the facts at present, despite the Likud's entreaties, he had not altered his opinion against the Lavi.

In defiance of ban

Farming experts visit Pretoria

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Ministry has complained to the Agriculture Ministry for sending three agricultural experts to South Africa without consulting it.

The three — who included Dr Aharon Zeitler and Dr Haim Frankel — recently flew to South Africa to participate in a joint study with experts from Pretoria's Agriculture Ministry. There is a standing ban, as part of the sanctions against the apartheid regime, on the visit of Israeli officials to South Africa.

In a sharply worded letter last week to Victor Harel, the Foreign Ministry's representative on the inter-departmental committee for vetting trips to South Africa, wrote: "Because the visit by the three would not have received the permission of the Foreign Ministry, it was decided at the Agriculture Ministry to recommend to [Agriculture] Minister [Arye] Nehamkin to [simply] inform the inter-departmental committee of the despatch of the three."

Foreign Ministry sources said that increasingly more Agriculture Ministry policies and activities, and especially stands taken personally by Nehamkin, have been contrary to Israeli foreign policy. In a comprehensive criticism of Nehamkin, the sources said that the Agriculture Ministry has opposed Foreign Ministry policy on South Africa, the Herodion water-drilling project and West Bank sales of agricultural produce to the EC countries.

Regarding the agricultural exports, said the sources, experts from the two ministries have "a number of times reached an agreement, only to find it rejected subsequently by Nehamkin himself."

The Agriculture Ministry opposes exports of agricultural produce by West Bank and Gaza farmers not via Israel's state exporting agencies, such as Agrexco. The EC has demanded that Israel allow such exports.

The Agriculture Ministry, in

Iraq hits Iranian ships in Hormuz

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

An Iranian-flag vessel was reported to have been hit near the Strait of Hormuz yesterday, hours after Iraq announced its warplanes bombed three vessels in overnight and noon-time air raids off the Iranian coast.

Iraq also announced a series of morning air strikes on industrial targets in Ahvaz, southern Iran, and Isfahan, in the central part of the country.

Gulf-based shipping executives who reported that an Iranian tanker was on fire said they have not been able to identify the crippled vessel. They requested anonymity.

Meanwhile, two reflagged Kuwait tankers escorted by American warships were cruising northward in the Gulf a day after Iranian commandos in a speedboat raked a Kuwait vessel with machine gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades. That attack followed three days of

Iraqi raids on Iranian oil installations.

In Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said the United States would push for a UN arms embargo against Iran unless it accepted a UN Security Council cease-fire resolution "in the coming days."

Murphy, speaking to Middle East reporters via a live satellite linkup, also said the arms embargo would "be a significant incentive for Iran to accept a cease-fire."

"We think there is a possibility with the new unity in international leadership, Iran will listen this time," he added, stressing that the U.S. considered Iran the "recalcitrant party" in attempts to stop the Gulf war. Murphy, however, also termed the timing of Iraq's renewed attacks on Iranian oil targets in the Gulf "regrettable."

"In the minds of some UN Security Council members, that may have confused the issue" of why an arms

(Continued on Page 3)

Nissim:

Wage accord near

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

The Treasury and the Histadrut are close to an agreement to end the five-month public sector wage dispute according to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

Nissim met Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar yesterday afternoon in Tel Aviv along with the Treasury's chief wage negotiator Hillel Duda'i and Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld. After the meeting Nissim said although nothing had been finally settled, the two sides had progressed. He added that compared to the situation a few weeks ago, he now believes an agreement is close at hand.

(Continued on Page 9)

Amends for Waldheim visit

Pope talks to Jewish leaders

ROME (Reuters). — Jewish leaders held talks with Pope John Paul yesterday in a bid to improve Jewish-Catholic relations damaged by his recent audience with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, and the Vatican later announced it would issue a major document on the Holocaust.

The nine Jewish leaders headed by Rabbi Mordecai Waxman of the Synagogue Council of America, met the pope and six Vatican and Church officials for a 75-minute conversation at the papal summer retreat south of Rome.

The encounter, which followed preparatory meetings in Rome on Monday, was unusual because of its conversational nature — a major departure from most papal audiences, at which prepared speeches are read.

The talks began with separate prayers in Hebrew and Latin. Then the group sat with the pope and began discussions.

Several Jewish delegates expressed optimism afterwards about the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Shamir proposes Saudi role in mini peace parley

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shamir proposed for the first time yesterday that Saudi Arabia participate in the regional mini-conference which is his alternative to an international Middle East peace conference, as advocated by Foreign Minister Peres.

Speaking to visiting U.S. Senator (Dem., Tennessee) Albert Gore, Shamir suggested that Saudi Arabia and other countries, which he did not name, participate in the mini-conference alongside Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

At a press conference afterwards, Gore speculated that Shamir had suggested Saudi participation because of Riyadh's financial clout and Amman's need for economic support. Saudi participation, suggested Gore, might make it easier for King Hussein to take the plunge.

Gore criticized the U.S. for its current low-profile involvement in the Middle East peace process, calling for "vigorous leadership" and a "level" of participation similar to that of the Carter Administration.

"There has been a lack of involvement at a critical time. The level of effort and personal involvement of the president ought to be commensurate with the level [displayed] during the Camp David process," said Gore.

Greater American activity would enhance the chance of "finding a formula" for renewed Middle East peace talks, said Gore, who is a Democratic presidential candidate for 1988. But Gore spoke out against an attempt by the U.S. to propose "detailed" ideas about a Middle East settlement, as attempted by the Reagan Administration in 1982-83. The U.S. then "went too far," said Gore.

Gore said that in his talks with both Peres and Shamir he found "a measure of flexibility" and movement "towards each other's position" regarding the peace process. Gore said he pressed Shamir "rather hard" on the prime minister's alternative ideas to an international conference.

Gore said that the international

(Continued on Back Page)

Malay court sentences son Aaron to life

Lorraine Cohen to hang for trafficking in heroin

PENANG, Malaysia (AFP). — The High Court here yesterday sentenced New Zealander Lorraine Cohen to death for trafficking in heroin and her 21-year-old son, Aaron, to life imprisonment for possession of the drug.

Mrs. Cohen, 44, whom defence witnesses had described as a hard-core heroin addict who had turned to prostitution in Australia to support her habit, was condemned to the gallows by Justice Dzaidin Abdulah, sometimes called Malaysia's "hanging judge."

Her son, Aaron, who was arrested with her at Penang airport in February 1985 as they were about to board a plane for Australia, was sentenced to life imprisonment and six strokes of the cane.

"I expected it," Mrs. Cohen told Agence France-Presse as policemen

escorted her back to prison.

Mrs. Cohen, dressed in a black and white jacket over a plain black gown, stood calmly in the dock as Dzaidin pronounced the death sentence.

She held Aaron's hand as he in turn stood up to listen to the court's verdict. "I think the judge is a bit too hard on Aaron," she later said of her son's life term.

Defence counsel Karpal Singh said he had filed notices of appeal on behalf of both mother and son, natives of Auckland, New Zealand, before they moved to Australia.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said in a press statement yesterday in Wellington that the government might make representations to Malaysia in a bid to save Mrs. Cohen's life, but not be

(Continued on Back Page)

THE JERUSALEM POST

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02-551616

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Wednesday, Friday, Saturday

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	1.9.87	2.9.87	3.9.87	4.9.87
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
AMSTERDAM	13	22	14	23
BRUSSELS	11	20	12	21
BUDAPEST	10	19	11	20
CHICAGO	11	22	12	23
COPENHAGEN	11	22	12	23
FRANKFURT	11	22	12	23
GENEVA	11	22	12	23
HONG KONG	24	32	25	33
JOHANNESBURG	18	28	19	29
LONDON	11	22	12	23
MADRID	17	26	18	27
MONTREAL	11	22	12	23
NEW YORK	11	22	12	23
OSLO	11	22	12	23
PARIS	11	22	12	23
SAO PAULO	18	28	19	29
STOCKHOLM	11	22	12	23
TOKYO	17	26	18	27
TORONTO	11	22	12	23
ZURICH	11	22	12	23

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	45	15-29	30
Golan	30	10-20	21
Nahariya	63	22-29	30
Safed	40	18-29	30
Haifa Port	63	21-32	31
Tiberias	44	20-36	37
Nazareth	43	18-33	34
Afula	43	18-33	34
Shomron	49	19-30	31
Tel Aviv	64	20-30	30
B-G Airport	55	19-30	31
Jericho	30	22-37	38
Gaza	69	22-28	29
Beersheva	29	18-34	35
Eilat	22	25-40	40

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

A Jerusalem Rotary Club luncheon will be held at the YMCA, King David St. at 1 p.m. today. Ari Rath, editor and managing director of *The Jerusalem Post*, will speak on "Waldheim's Shadow."

New Romanian ambassador

The new Romanian ambassador, Julian Bittuleanu, presented his letters of credence to President Herzog yesterday at a short ceremony at Beit Hanassi.

The 50-year-old envoy holds a doctorate in economics and has served in a number of economic posts, including deputy finance minister and deputy minister for foreign trade and cooperation.

Atlanta Jews give warm welcome to Arab Israeli consul

By DAVID MAKOVSKY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Jewish Community of Atlanta extended "warm greetings" to Mohammed Massawa, the new Israeli consul-general for the southeast U.S. Massawa is the first Arab Israeli to hold such a diplomatic post.

"We are proud that Israel chose Atlanta as the first city to have an Arab Israeli to serve in this position," Betty Jacobson, president of the Atlanta Jewish Federation, told a press conference. The local rabbinical council representative was among those present at the conference.

Jacobson denounced MK Meir Kahane, who appeared yesterday outside the offices of the Israeli consulate along with a dozen followers and demanded — without success — to question Massawa on the issue of "Who is a Jew?" and the Law of Return. Jacobson said Kahane had appeared in Atlanta to "create divisiveness." The Kahane incident was widely covered in the local media.

Berri reviewing proposed exchange of Israeli pilot

TYRE (AFP). — Shi'ite Amal leader Nabih Berri has again revived his proposal to exchange an Israeli pilot held by his militia with Lebanese and Palestinian detainees in Israel and the security zone.

In a speech here on Monday, Berri acknowledged that he had asked his "Palestinian brothers" to draw up a list of Palestinian detainees in the territories, for negotiations over an exchange.

Meanwhile a Beirut weekly, *A-Shi'ra*, said that Berri also had asked the Fatah breakaway faction to prepare a list of Palestinian detainees that they wanted Israel to release.

Berri first presented his proposed prisoner exchange in February in Damascus. He indicated there that he was ready to deliver the IDF pilot, captured October 16 in south Lebanon, and to aid in the liberation of three U.S. hostages and one Indian, held by Islamic Jihad, in exchange for the release of Palestinian detainees.

The Amal chief repeated his offer on March 3.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Most Arabs strike on back-to-school day

By BERNARD JOSEPHS and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The opening of the school year yesterday was marred by strikes — mainly in the Arab sector — as nearly one and a half million children filed into classrooms all over the country.

Three-quarters of the schools serving 230,000 Arab pupils remained closed in protest against the raw deal the community feels it is receiving. Arab leaders complained that years of neglect have opened a big gap between the education available to Jewish children and that available to Arabs. (See story, page 4.)

Arab leaders noted that Druze villages were not involved and had not been asked to join the action.

There were also strikes at six schools in the Jewish sector, mainly due to local disputes and protests over the slashing of the education budget.

The Secondary School Teachers' Association yesterday carried out its threat not to teach overcrowded classes. Teachers of grades seven through 10 with more than 40 pupils to a class, and of grades 11 and 12 with more than 38 pupils to a class, refused to enter the classrooms.

Association chairman Shoshana Bayer said there was no point in teaching such large classes because pupils wouldn't learn anyway.

Education Ministry officials were relieved that pay talks with the teachers had made enough progress for a threatened strike to be called off at the last moment. But some said there were bound to be disruptions in the year ahead.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon said he was delighted that the school year had got off to a smooth start.



First graders meet for the first time yesterday morning in the capital's Paula Ben-Gurion School. (Rahamin Israeli)

Reuben Guy, secretary-general of the National Parents' Association, said the only "major issue" between parents and the Education Ministry at the start of the school year was whether fifth and sixth grade pupils should guard their schools. Until recently, parents were required to do guard duty and when this obligation was eliminated the job was given to pupils.

"We didn't raise objections in connection with junior high and high school pupils," Guy said, "but fifth and sixth graders can't be effective against older children who try to enter their school by force — to say nothing of more serious threats."

Since the police require guards, and the Parents' Association doesn't want parents to have to pay for them, the Association has proposed that pupils from nearby schools guard elementary schools or that parents volunteer for guard duty.

If these proposals are rejected, the

association has suggested that guards be hired by the local authority at a nominal cost to parents.

The Shas-appointed head of the Mevasseret Zion local council, Yosef Duek, yesterday evening bowed to pressure and ended an illegal ultra-Orthodox school programme. The decision followed demonstrations by residents of the suburb, on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Early yesterday morning, some 150 Mevasseret residents, waving a

religion he belonged to.

Judy Siegel adds: President Herzog yesterday warned against those who "openly misuse the tools of democracy in an attempt to destroy it." Speaking at a Beit Hanassi reception for participants in the congress of lawyers, Herzog did not specify to whom he was referring.

"The leaders of a democratic nation have no right to place weapons of democracy in the hands of those who want to destroy the democracy in which they live," he said.

He also warned against the "outbreaks of mass lawlessness in recent years" against innocent people, adding that these incidents should "sound a sufficient alarm to our government and to our legislature. We dare not countenance such phenomena."

Weizman to push Labour on Bir'im-Ikrit solution

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman will try to muster support in today's Labour Party ministerial caucus for a proposal to discuss the Klar Bir'im-Ikrit problem in the cabinet soon.

Weizman reportedly hopes to thus pressure Foreign Minister Peres to demand that Shamir place the matter on the cabinet's agenda within two weeks, as is Peres's right under the coalition agreement.

The Labour Party has traditionally opposed the resettlement of the evicted Arab villagers and their descendants on their lands for security and agricultural reasons, and there are major groups in Labour that still oppose such a return. Peres, according to his aides, supports the principle of resettling the villagers on or near their original sites.

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin almost a decade ago promised the villagers that they would be allowed to return. Weizman tabled a proposal on June 22 to set up a committee to establish sites upon which to re-establish the villagers. The committee was to be composed of government officials and representatives of the two Upper Galilee villages evicted by the IDF in November 1948.

Yossi Ginat, the adviser to the agriculture minister on Arab affairs, said that Peres had delayed forcing a discussion of the matter in the cabinet during the past two months because of pressing issues, such as the Lavi.

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Shamir: Beware of brain-drain

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday warned against the danger of a brain-drain with highly skilled technicians quitting the country for greener pastures overseas. We must do everything in our power to prevent it, because it could have grave consequences for the nation. It was brain-power that gave Israel the edge over its enemies, said Shamir, addressing the Seventh International Congress of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists in Jerusalem. (See page 4.)

He regretted the cabinet's decision on Sunday to scrap the Lavi and said that the nation's capacity to build such aircraft must be maintained.

"I would like at this early stage to express our satisfaction — and even great pride — in the work of Israel

Aircraft Industries, which has made our small country one of the few in the world with the technological capacity to produce one of the world's most sophisticated aircraft. That capacity must be preserved and constantly enhanced," he said.

Despite expectations that the prime minister might use his speech to the lawyers to hit back at Defence Minister Rabin, who on Monday lambasted the Likud ministers for rooting for the project, he appeared to go out of his way to cool the atmosphere.

Moving to the thorny issue of relations between the various streams in Judaism and the "Who is a Jew" dispute, Shamir had few words of comfort for his audience. Nobody, he stressed, had questioned the bona fides of any Jew, no matter which stream of the Jewish

religion he belonged to.

Judy Siegel adds: President Herzog yesterday warned against those who "openly misuse the tools of democracy in an attempt to destroy it." Speaking at a Beit Hanassi reception for participants in the congress of lawyers, Herzog did not specify to whom he was referring.

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He also warned against the "outbreaks of mass lawlessness in recent years" against innocent people, adding that these incidents should "sound a sufficient alarm to our government and to our legislature. We dare not countenance such phenomena."

Total black-out on Vanunu trial

The trial of former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu continued in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday under a total news blackout, with the court barring any public statements about the proceedings.

Vanunu is being charged with espionage and treason for revealing Israel's purported nuclear secrets to the *Sunday Times* of London.

Vanunu had been slated to testify yesterday, but was not called to the stand for lack of time. He is expected to give his testimony today.

The four-hour session was held under very heavy security, with police and Border Police guarding the court building on Salah al-Din St.

The judges and the lawyers complained to security officers about the stifling heat in the courtroom, where the windows were blocked with thick wooden boards. But the security men refused to remove the boards.

Vanunu, wearing a motorcycle helmet, was brought to the court at 7:30 a.m. According to his attorney,

Vanunu did not try to remove the helmet as he had the day before.

Police sirens were activated when Vanunu entered and left the court building, in order to drown any sounds he might try to make.

The court yesterday did not hear Vanunu's requests to meet with a priest or with his girlfriend, Judy Zimmet, and to relax the restrictions imposed on him on his trips to and from the court. Judge Zvi Tal is expected to hear the requests today. (Tm)

Condom sales up

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

Israelis are buying more condoms this year, apparently because of their fear of Aids.

In the first seven months of 1987, \$334,000 worth of condoms were imported. This was only \$37,000 less than the total imported last year. In 1985, only \$271,000 worth of condoms were brought into the country.

Most of the contraceptives come from Common Market countries, although some come from the Far East.

The Health Ministry will ask the Industry and Trade Ministry to reduce customs duties on condoms. It will also ask importers to lower their prices and accept a smaller profit margin.

Publisher, writer fined for pro-terror article

The publisher of the Russian-language newspaper *Ness* and a writer for the paper were each fined NIS 500 and given suspended sentences of three months in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday for an article supporting the Jewish terrorist underground.

Rudi Portnoi and writer Pinhas Gal were convicted of publishing material praising and encouraging acts of violence liable to cause death or injury. But they were acquitted on charges of inciting to rebellion.

"The crime of the underground members," Gal had written, "was in doing things that should have been done long ago. They should have chopped off the mayors' heads rather than blown off their legs." (Tm)

PARROTS. — There has been a significant increase this year in the number of cases of psittacosis, a disease that is fatal to parrots and causes pneumonia in people who come into contact with them, the Agriculture Ministry spokesman reported yesterday.

Historians begin look into Waldheim's past

VIENNA (Reuters). — Six international historians yesterday began investigating the past of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, accused of involvement in war crimes while serving as a Nazi officer in the Balkans.

The six-man commission, chosen and led by Swiss historian Hans-Rudolf Kurr, is being funded by the Austrian government.

West German commission member Manfred Messerschmidt told Austrian Radio the team would examine whether Waldheim had belonged to army units accused of war crimes, a question on which he said a lot of evidence was available.

"[But] the most important question which the commission must clear up is what he knew of them and

was he able to exert influence anywhere," Messerschmidt said.

Apart from Kurr and Messerschmidt, the commission comprises Israeli historian Yehuda Wallach, Briton Gerald Fleming, American James Collins and Belgian Jean Van Walleghem.

The six men will research individually and in three joint sessions lasting several days. Wallach said he had already received 15 kg of documents from the Austrian government.

Kurr, a retired history professor, hopes the work will be completed by the end of the year. "I hope to produce something that I can call the truth," he told a West German newspaper in July. Kurr has been criticized for meeting with Waldheim three weeks ago.

Cairo-Amman Bank opens in Ramallah

By JOEL GREENBERG

The Cairo-Amman Bank yesterday opened a branch in Ramallah, its second in the West Bank.

The opening, at the site where the bank had a branch before 1967, took place without ceremony. The branch's director and some of its

employees had worked there before it was closed, along with other Arab banks in the territories, after the Six Day War.

Earlier this year, the bank opened a branch in Nablus.

A third branch of the bank is scheduled to open in Hebron.

To
DAVID NOVIK AND HIS FAMILY
Our deepest sympathy and condolences
on the passing of your dear

Mother

Bank Leumi Trust of New York

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

JOE (Josef) ROSENBERG

The funeral took place Tuesday, September 1, 1987, in Tel Aviv.

Deeply mourned by:

his wife: Rachel
his children: Giddy and Family
Ehud and Dror
Dr. Edna Greenblatt and Family, South Africa

Shiva will be held at 19 Sderot Smuts, Tel Aviv

Nine bodies found, 41 feared dead in S. Africa mine blast

WELKOM, South Africa. — Up to 50 South African miners were feared dead yesterday after a lift plunged down a gold mine shaft, a mine spokesman said.

Nine bodies have been recovered and searchers said there was only a remote chance of finding alive 41 miners still missing in Monday's accident at the St. Helena gold mine.

All but five of the missing men are black miners. Five injured miners rescued after the accident, some suffering from serious burns, are in hospital.

The body of a ninth victim was found at the bottom of the shaft, General Union Mining Corporation (Gencor) spokesman Gary Maude said.

He said the body had either fallen from a water pumping station half way down the shaft or from the lift itself, which was sent hurtling down the 1,367 metre shaft after an underground explosion.

Rescuers have still not located the lift in which most of the missing men are believed to be trapped. Officials said it could be at the bottom of the shaft, buried under a mass of jammed equipment and rubble, or jammed in the shaft.

The rescuers are unable to examine the entire length of the shaft because its walls were badly damaged in the explosion, which Maude said had probably been caused by methane gas.

"There is a remote chance that these people are still alive," Maude told reporters at the mine in Welkom, southwest of Johannesburg. But he added: "I can't imagine somebody surviving a fall like that without being seriously injured."

The tragedy prompted a bitter attack on Gencor and other South African mines by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the country's biggest trade union, which led a nationwide miners' strike that ended less than 24 hours before the St. Helena explosion.

NUM spokesman Marcel Golding noted that the country's worst gold mine disaster in which 177 miners died last September was at a Gencor mine.

"It is becoming patently clear that Gencor's safety practices are atrocious," he said.

Gencor has said it was keeping the NUM and other interested parties

fully briefed on the rescue work. But Hazy Sibanyoni, an NUM health officer visiting the mine, told reporters the company was being secretive.

One of the five survivors of Monday's blast, black migrant worker Mami Mavi, told of his 11-hour ordeal underground. He said he heard "an explosion followed by big fire, strong winds, and then complete darkness."

Nursing burn wounds on his head and arm, Mavi said he had lost consciousness for some time after the explosion. "When I finally came to my senses I saw bodies sprawled around."

He said he saw the torchlight of rescuers about 11 hours after the explosion and "I shouted for help."

The accident occurred shortly after hundreds of thousands of black miners resumed work after a massive 21-day strike on gold and coal mines was called off on Sunday.

The number 10 shaft was marginally affected by the strike, with about 30 per cent of the work force having downed tools. But production had continued throughout the strike, Gencor said. (Reuters, AFP)



Mathias Rust, the 19-year-old West German pilot who landed a light plane on Moscow's Red Square on May 28, goes on trial today. (AFP telephoto)

Soviet spokesman: Kohl offer good for summit

WARSAW (Reuters). — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has improved the chances for a super-power summit with his offer to scrap Pershing-1A missiles, a top Soviet official said here yesterday.

He reiterated Moscow's view that a summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan was linked to an agreement on arms control.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov told reporters during a visit to Warsaw: "Just now we have improved chances because of Kohl's gesture."

He appeared to contradict comments by another Soviet Foreign Ministry official in Moscow earlier yesterday that Kohl's proposal had not brought any progress in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

Moscow had said the U.S. warheads on West Germany's Pershing-1As were the main obstacle to an accord until Kohl put forward his proposal last week, making it contingent on U.S.-Soviet agreement to

eliminate all their medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

"Our first impressions are that these aren't conditions but (aim for) the creation of a normal situation for the elimination of rockets," Gerasimov said of Kohl's offer. He added: "We are more optimistic than a week ago."

Dismissing reports that Gorbachev would travel to Washington in late October to meet Reagan, Gerasimov also made clear that a possible third summit hinged on the clinching of an arms control agreement.

"I don't think this trip can materialize that early because we still have a long way to go to have this treaty prepared for signing at the summit," Gerasimov said.

He said preparatory talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington in two weeks' time might give an indication of when the Reagan-Gorbachev summit might take place.

Elba rejoices as mutiny ends

PORTO AZZURRO (AFP). — The church bells rang out here yesterday to celebrate the news that six armed convicts who had been holding 28 people hostage in a cliff-top prison on the Italian island of Elba had surrendered after a week-long siege, releasing their captives unharmed.

The convicts gave themselves up late yesterday morning after talks with their lawyers and a representative of the human rights organization Amnesty International. On Sunday, the Italian government said that it would not let the prisoners go free, but that it might consider improving their conditions of detention.

Rejoicing villagers poured into the streets to give vent to their relief at the peaceful end of the longest prison mutiny Italy has ever known.

Youth missionary official Ernest Olivero, who acted as a mediator at the request of the hostages' families, said the hostages were "in an ocean of tears, weary but calm."

Psychologist Carlo Enrico Antonelli, 30, reported to have been one of the coolest of the hostages during the 169-hour ordeal, said the convicts had treated them well and had not molested social worker Rosella Giazzi, 29, the only woman among the hostages.

Sixteen prison guards and the governor were among the hostages.

The rebels were escorted to separate cells in solitary confinement, while a joyful crowd massed in front of the village hall, carrying banners.

including Honasan, were linked to alleged coup plots.

Honasan is now the object of shoot-to-kill orders for leading last week's coup attempt.

Before his decisive handling of last week's coup, Ramos' popularity was seen as losing his grip on the 150,000-strong armed forces. At the same time, he was reported to have been falling out of Aquino's good graces.

He was accused by middle-rank officers of failing to stand up to civil authorities in the handling of an 18-hour Communist insurgency.

On the other hand, the military chief was being criticized by civilian leaders for being too lenient with soldiers implicated in previous attempts at destabilizing the government.

Yesterday, Aquino went out of her way to tell Ramos' detractors he still enjoyed her confidence and support.

Pentagon: We call it 'Arabian Gulf'

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. Defence Department, in a usage switch, has begun referring to the historic Persian Gulf as the Arabian Gulf in a nod to moderate Arab states.

The change took effect last week when the Pentagon, citing what it called the threat of terrorist actions, said 10,000 U.S. military personnel in the area would begin receiving special danger pay.

Major Daniel Super, a Pentagon spokesman, said in reply to a question that the geographic designations were synonymous.

But he said Marine General George Crist, whose Florida-based Central Command includes the Gulf, had used the new name "out of sensitivity to a number of countries in that region who prefer the term 'Arabian Gulf' to the more commonly used term 'Persian Gulf'."

Hussein sees Assad in Damascus

AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan's King Hussein, striving to reconcile Iraq and Syria, flew to Damascus yesterday for talks with President Hafez al-Assad, official sources said.

It is Hussein's second visit in the last four months to Syria, one of the few Arab states backing non-Arab Iran in its war with Iraq.

His efforts to end the feud between Damascus and Baghdad — the result of intense rivalry between Assad and Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein — have faltered on demands that Syria cease its support for Iraq.

Jordan is a key supporter of Iraq and a conduit for its imports and exports.

Hussein's visit follows last week's Arab League resolution, which Syria supported, calling on the United Nations to enforce its July 20 ceasefire call in the Gulf war.

Gen. Ramos: Both protector and problem for Aquino

officers who led Friday's rebellion, once considered the elite of an improving officer corps, said their objections to the general were a key factor in sparking the revolt.

The extrovert Ramos, who sometimes challenges his troops to compete with him in cross-country jogs, is more popular with civilians than he is with the army.

Whatever the army feels about their commander, to Filipinos generally he remains a hero, perhaps the second most popular individual in the country after Aquino who political analysts say he may one day replace.

The analysts rate him the single

most effective stabilizing factor in an Aquino government which has survived five coup attempts within 18 months. And there may be more.

A military source said: "Last Friday opened an era. The February uprising is only a memory," he said of the "people power" revolution that deposed Ferdinand Marcos and replaced him with Aquino.

A graduate of the U.S. West Point military academy, and a sports buff, Ramos, 39, has always emphasized civilian supremacy over the military, upholding the principle of chain of command in the organization.

He violated that rule in February 1986 when he, together with ex-

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, turned against his military superior General Fabian Ver, and commander-in-chief Marcos. That rebellion led to the overthrow of the 20-year Marcos regime.

He has said he never regretted the move even if two other key figures in the civilian-backed army revolt — Enrile and Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan — are now on the side of the dissidents.

Enrile started attacking Aquino's policies within months of her assumption of the presidency and in November 1986 he was sacked after young military officers close to him,

including Honasan, were linked to alleged coup plots.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

Burglars get \$410,000 from Saudi king's brother

PARIS. — Burglars on the French Riviera have hit the jackpot over last weekend when they escalated and broke into the villa in Cannes of Nawaf Bin Abdulaziz al-Saud, a half brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Once inside Villa Bel-Horizon, in the most luxurious area of the Riviera resort, the burglars forced open seven trunks and got away with \$410,000 in cash, plus an undisclosed amount of jewels.

The burglars broke in and disappeared unnoticed by the six guards of the villa.

Peron's hands reported to be in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO (AFP). — The hands of former Argentine President Juan Peron, amputated from his corpse by vandals who desecrated his grave several weeks ago, have been taken to Uruguay and are being guarded there, the newspaper *Con Todo* reported yesterday.

Citing reliable sources, the Montevideo daily said Peron's hands are being kept in Eastern Uruguay by those who recently kidnapped an Argentine businessman who is still missing.

Uruguayan authorities had no comment on the report.

Five Malaysian mosques are hit by fire

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters). — Fires broke out at five mosques in the Malaysian state of Pahang during the past two days and its government is investigating the incidents, the national news agency Bernama reported yesterday.

Bernama said fires broke out simultaneously at three mosques early on Monday morning. One mosque was destroyed and another partially burned on Sunday. The agency did not report any casualties. It quoted a Pahang police officer as saying patrols at mosques had been increased. Police have yet to establish a motive for the fires, Bernama said.

Political asylum judge shot near his home in Berlin

BERLIN (AFP). — A judge at the federal court in West Berlin was shot in the knee yesterday by two unknown attackers.

Judge Guenter Korbmayer, who is responsible for deciding questions of political asylum, was leaving his home for his garage in Lichterfelde, in the south of the city, when he was attacked. Several shots were fired at his legs before the attackers escaped by motorbike.

Last October, senior civil servant Harald Hollenberg, who was responsible for registering refugees, was shot in the same way.

Sixty injured at Notting Hill carnival riot

LONDON (AFP). — Police and dozens of demonstrators clashed in the streets of West London at the Notting Hill carnival last on Monday leaving about 60 people injured including three police, officials said.

Scotland Yard said about 30 civilians and three police had been taken to hospital. One of the policemen was stabbed in the back and another suffered serious injuries after being hit on the head by a missile.

The disturbances broke out just before the official end of the carnival which has been the scene of serious violence in recent years. Police said they were attacked with bottles and bricks and that several local shops were pillaged.

15 planes said destroyed in Afghan mutiny

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Afghan pilots mutinied at an airbase north of Kabul last week and up to 15 planes were destroyed in the fighting, Western diplomats said yesterday.

They quoted reports from Afghanistan as saying about 35 pilots mutinied at Bagram, apparently after they went on strike in protest against facing increased anti-aircraft capability of Western-backed rebel forces.

The diplomats said the mutineers fought Soviet and Afghan troops. Up to 15 planes were destroyed on the ground and Soviet air strikes on the base killed several civilians, they said.

South Korea to test 12,000 prostitutes for Aids

SEOUL (AFP). — South Korea said yesterday it would test some 12,000 prostitutes for Aids following news that a youth who regularly visited a red-light district had contracted the killer virus from another South Korean.

Health Ministry officials said a 21-year-old man who had sexual relations with prostitutes in the Itaewon district in southern Seoul was recently tested positively for Aids. The area is also frequented by U.S. soldiers.

Worker uses bulldozer to smash into W. Germany

KASSEL (AFP). — An East German construction worker on Monday used a bulldozer to smash his way through two border fences and cross into West Germany, frontier police here said yesterday.

The 32-year-old man had been working on a drainage project at Tann near the eastern West German town of Fulda.

IRAQ HITS

(Continued from page one) embargo should be applied to Iran, Murphy said.

Baghdad, meanwhile, pledged to continue the air strikes on oil targets, which continued yesterday for the fourth consecutive day, until Iran bowed to a cease-fire.

"Iraq will cut off Iranian oil exports so the revenues can no longer be used for aggressive purposes against Iraq," said state-run Baghdad Radio, quoting a military spokesman.

Iraq "will keep pounding Iranian oil resources until the Iranian regime bows to the international community's calls for a cease-fire," the spokesman added.

The spokesman also announced the Iraqi strikes on the three Iranian oil tankers, at midnight and 2 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. yesterday.

A separate communique by the Air Force command, carried by the Iraqi News Agency, said several formations simultaneously bombed at 11 a.m. Isfahan and Ahwaz.

The Agency, monitored in Cyprus, said a metal factory, a power plant and the Marun oil fields, all around Isfahan, were blasted by the jets as other warplanes raided the Ram Hormuz oil fields and the Shushar sugar factory in Ahwaz.

Teheran radio said Iranian warplanes shot down one Iraqi aircraft

over the Gulf and another over the southern province of Khuzestan in the attacks.

Iraq denied the planes had been hit.


Witnesses said two Kuwaiti vessels flying the American flag and warship escorts were sailing toward Kuwait's al-Ahmedi oil terminal after anchoring off Bahrain Monday. Bahrain is halfway along the 885-kilometer voyage.

The helicopter carrier Guadalcanal was believed to have sailed ahead so its eight Sea Stallion mine-hunting helicopters could clear a path through suspected danger areas.

Teheran has said Kuwaiti ships and any U.S. warship escorts would not be exempt from its retaliation for Iraq's air raids. An Iranian speedboat raked a Kuwaiti-flag freighter with machine gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades on Monday in the southern Persian Gulf.

The Iraqi Air Force outnumbered that of Iran by 5 or 6 to one, according to western military analysts. The Iraqis have maintained supremacy of the skies throughout the war.

Iran's inability to match Iraq's air power appears to be the reason why Teheran depends more on navy commandos for strikes in the Gulf in retaliation to the Iraqi air raids.



General Federation of Labour in Israel
NA'AMAT

Movement of Working Women and Volunteers

1987/88 Na'amat Scholarships

For Women Students in Institutions of Higher Learning.

★ Members of Histadrut — General Federation of Labour.
★ After Army Service or 2-years of National Service (does not apply to minorities).

Priority given to students in fields of Science, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, etc.

Na'amat Scholarship Committee will select the recipients.

Questionnaires may be obtained by sending a postcard, by October 15, 1987, to Na'amat Scholarship Fund, 93 Arlozoroff St., 62098 Tel Aviv.

The Scholarship will be awarded in May, 1988.

Indian battle against drought makes little headway

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — India has vowed to fight the worst drought this century on a war footing, but the battle has barely begun. In the parched plains of north west and central India the lines of thirsty villagers at rapidly depleting wells are growing longer.

Newspapers have reported more than 200 deaths from starvation in south east Orissa, a claim denied by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government.

Hungry tribesmen raided government grain stores this month in the western desert state of Rajasthan where thousands of cattle have been turned out to die for lack of fodder.

The failure of the annual monsoon rains has decimated the rice and groundnut crops depriving already poor farmers of vital food and income.

Officials, international economists and agriculture experts predicted

severe hardship for millions of peasants this winter although the government has just enough food stocks to prevent famine.

Prices of fruit and vegetables have doubled in some cases and shortages of milk and dairy products have hit major cities. Butter is unobtainable in the capital, New Delhi, and bread is in short supply. More than 2,000 women protesting against price rises clashed with police in Delhi on August 26.

Opposition parties have accused the government of masking the seriousness of the drought, which weather experts say is the worst since records began last century.

Nature has dealt the country a double blow this summer as much of north east India is under water. Heavy monsoon rains have killed more than 200 people and destroyed crops in Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Even the normally lush tro-

pical south has not been spared. Drinking water is being ferried in tankers to the city of Madras.

The searing sun has not only sucked water out of the countryside but also money. Agricultural incomes have plummeted and 33 million landless labourers who depend upon harvesting for the bulk of their income have started drifting into towns in search of work.

The government has begun projects such as road-building to mop up excess labour but it does not have enough money to make much of an impact.

The lack of water has also hit industry, which is being starved of electricity. Power cuts are common with hydroelectric power stations running far below capacity. Economists expect the five per cent economic growth of the last three years to be flattened to zero this year.

Gandhi has started touring both drought and flood hit areas but his government has not spelt out the drought's consequences on food supplies and economic growth, prompting speculation that things are going to get much worse.

One Western economist said relief was not going to the people who needed it. "The mechanisms for getting relief through the layers of central and state government bureaucracy to where it is needed are inadequate," he said.

Officials in Rajasthan, where rains have been poor for the past two years, admit privately that cash relief for last year's drought there has still not been fully paid out.

The political fallout from the calamity is likely to be considerable. The worst affected regions are in India's Hindi-speaking heartland, the powerbase of Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Gandhi and congress have

seen their support eroded this year by a spate of allegations of corruption.

Congress governments in the states have been focussing on staying in power and stemming party revolts rather than on administration, according to political commentators.

Gandhi, who must call a general election by the end of 1989, will be under pressure to contain drought-induced inflation and dig deep into Delhi's already depleted coffers to provide relief, they said.

Economists believe India will have to spend between \$600 million and \$1 billion on relief and between \$300 million and \$500 million on imports of edible oil, a staple.

They also believe India, which has prided itself on being self-sufficient in food grains since the late 1970s, will need to import rice and wheat in the coming year.

هكذا من الله

Who's a Jew -- the tortuous path to consensus

1800

Who was Israel's Neanderthal man?

NEW
WORLDS

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

WHAT IS a Neanderthal man doing in a cave on Mt. Carmel? His skeleton, dated by a joint team of the Hebrew University and French researchers as being some 60,000 years old, was found south of Haifa four years ago and has since caused scientists to revise some of their previous conceptions about the early history of man.

The skeleton, along with animal remains, was found in one of the layers dated to the last Ice Age. It lay in a shallow pit in a cave at Kebara on Mt. Carmel.

The right hand of the skeleton was lying on its chest and its left hand on the abdomen. Most of the skull was missing except for one of the upper teeth. The lower jaw, with all its teeth resting on its base, and all the neck vertebrae were present. This indicated an upright posture in life and the possibility of speech. The lower legs were mostly missing, but the pelvis - which is broader in Neanderthal man than in modern man - was evident.

The excavation was carried out by HU scientists, including Prof. Ofer Bar-Yosef and Eitan Tchernov, and a French team headed by Prof. Bernard Vandermeersch of the University of Bordeaux.

As a result of the discovery, prehistorians and anthropologists have revised the dating of the various layers of animal remains. They believe that it will help resolve the controversy on the place of Neanderthal man in the emergence of modern man in the Levant and his bearing on the later phases of human evolution.

Experts now believe that Neanderthals were resident only temporarily in the eastern Mediterranean region during a cooler and wetter period, and that they left the colder parts of Europe and moved to this region some 70,000 years ago. The reason for this hypothesis is that the Neanderthal remains are found only in Ice-Age layers, whereas the remains of modern man (Homo sapiens) have been found in other digs in layers from both before and after that time.

Bar-Yosef and Tchernov feel that the findings also support the idea that Neanderthal man was an offshoot of an archaic type of modern man rather than a separate species.

A MINI-SIZED video with its own incorporated screen may change the way people watch video in the same way that Walkman changed the way people listen to music. The portable prototype, made by the Sony Corporation (who else?) lets you watch full-length pre-recorded movies or record up to four hours of broadcast TV programmes - and you can do it while out of doors.

The sets won't be available on the U.S. market until next year, says the September issue of *Popular Science*, but Sony's press conference to introduce the device has already taken place. The price, however, was not given. The portable video has a four-inch liquid crystal diode screen, with a built-in, eight-millimetre video. Sony has also developed a desk-top, five-inch colour TV with a built-in video as well.

JERUSALEM is about to get the Simbilla, push-button computerized information machines that will be installed in public places. But Eilat hotels were the first to install computerized information terminals for tourists. The machines operate in Hebrew, English, French and German, and a push of the button provides information about night life, the address of the closest pub or disco and a listing of all restaurants according to the type of food they offer.

A MORE expensive, but also more

U.S. has nerve gas rocket

Ian Mather/London

THE U.S. ARMY has developed a new nerve gas for medium-range rockets that will not only kill Soviet soldiers but force survivors to put on bulky protective gear which will reduce their fighting capabilities.

The gas and rockets to deliver it will cost nearly \$1 billion. Of this, \$630 million is being spent on a new warhead, which is moving from the advanced development stage to engineering development. It is costing \$160 million to develop the gas.

Tests so far "appear to be a success story," Major Steve Sergio, a staff officer for chemical-related systems, is quoted as saying in the Washington-based *Defence Week*.

Unlike the Bigeye binary chemical weapon which mixes liquid and solid chemicals to produce its deadly substance, the new agent will consist of two liquid components that are stored separately inside the warhead. The liquids will mix in flight and be "dispensed" from the warhead above Soviet tanks and infantry formations.

The agent gives off a vapour which attacks the respiratory tract. The active ingredient then lingers on the

enjoyable way of leaving messages to family members than sticking a note on the refrigerator is now being imported to Israel. The NIS 185 Japanese-made talking clock, with a transparent-pyramid top, records messages with the press of a button. Called Twin Bird, the watch speaks out the message when needed.

YOUNG WOMEN aged 18 to 20 are much safer drivers than men of that age. Thus, women soldiers should be trained to drive vehicles whenever possible. This was one of the conclusions of a report on traffic safety prepared by a team headed by Prof. Eliahu Richter of the Hadassah Hebrew University School of Public Health.

The position paper was presented recently to the Ministerial Committee on Traffic Accidents. Dr. Richter, an epidemiologist, stated that between 1979 and 1985, the accident rate declined because of the rise in petrol prices, the purchase of many new buses and the requirement of wearing seat belts on inter-city roads.

However, since 1985, the death and accident toll on the roads has again increased. The authors of the report, analysing the reasons for this increase, stated that there is no need to build new roads, but to develop and improve existing ones and separate heavy-load vehicles from private cars.

Metal lighting posts should also be replaced by plastic ones. In addition, trucks should be required to keep their front headlights on during the day as well as at night, for greater visibility by other drivers.

Other recommendations included lowering the speed limit to 85 kilometres per hour, requiring the wearing of seat belts in town as well as on inter-city highways, and requiring the use of children's safety seats that should become cheaper and be manufactured according to a standard.

The Hadassah team also called for the banning of jeeps from inter-city roads, as they easily turn over, and requiring seat belts and protective loops over the top to reduce injury in accidents.

SCIENTISTS have got mice to produce milk like that from sheep. This seemingly fantastic achievement has been made possible by genetic engineering, and brings one step closer the possibility of "genetically engineered milk."

According to a report in a recent edition of Britain's *New Scientist*, researchers at the Edinburgh Research Station introduced a gene for a milk protein from sheep into mice. The mice produced sheep's beta-lactoglobulin in their milk. The protein is a major constituent of whey in cows and other ruminants, but it is absent in the milk of rodents. The Scottish researchers believe that gene transfer has considerable potential for the improvement of dairy animals.

IF YOU haven't noticed, the planet Pluto is much smaller than scientists previously assumed. It was discovered in 1930 by an American astronomer, Clyde Tomagah.

Fifty-six years later, two astronomers at the European Southern Observatory in Chile measured Pluto's diameter for the first time. The planet is not only the farthest removed from the sun but also the smallest in the solar system. In fact, Pluto has been found to be less than half as big as originally assumed.

A natural satellite of Pluto was located in 1978 by American astronomer James Christy. Recently, astronomers on earth got a side-view of this satellite, which Christy named "Charon," as it travelled sharply inclined towards Pluto's orbital plane.

Last April, two West German scientists sighted Pluto with a 2.2-metre mirror and were able to establish the extent to which Pluto and its satellite eclipsed each other. Charon, with a diameter of 1,160 kilometres, was found to be half the size of Pluto, using instruments that sense the light-reduction that results from an eclipse.

ground and on equipment long after the mist has dissipated, officials are quoted as saying.

Troops forced to wear heavy protective gear to survive would have their battlefield efficiency reduced to 50 per cent. "This reduction in operational effectiveness is just as valuable as producing casualties," Lt. Col. Hugh Stringer, the army's special assistant for chemical matters, is quoted as saying.

The army has demonstrated in 11 test flights that the liquids could mix in the warhead during flight. At least 200 more test flights are to be carried out using simulated chemicals.

The new substance is designed to be fired from the army's Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), with a range of 32 kilometres. This range is longer than that of two types of artillery for which the U.S. Army already possesses chemical shells.

"The MLRS provides the army with an unmanned all-weather capability to engage mid-range targets such as large moving troop formations or reinforcing artillery units," the army said in written answers to questions from the House Defence Appropriations subcommittee.

The agent's lethality has been tested in the laboratory, Stringer said. He refused to identify the substance.

London Observer Service

Getting the message across

Radio science means international communications, Lisa Perlman found at the Ursl meeting.



XXIInd GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RADIO SCIENCE

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, AUGUST 24 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1987

PROGRAMME

More than 50 per cent of workers in the U.S. are already involved in the information sector, not material processing and the technology is

moving very fast.

"Ursl is holding a treasure box, because it includes everything to do with information," Shapira enthuses. "We have to decide which way we want to go, even if it means competition from other societies. There are scientists who prefer to remain isolated. They don't seem to understand that if they are working on something interesting, others are inevitably going to follow anyway."

His enthusiasm about the possibilities the future holds was certainly shared by many of his colleagues - 570 papers were delivered, either in lectures or posters, and there was no shortage of "futuristic" titles including - "Ultra-fast Electronics, Radio Astronomy - New Horizons," "Digital Optical Techniques in Computing and Switching," "Present and Future Research on Wave Propagation," and so on.

Optical fibres, it seems, were one of the "hottest" subjects to attract attention.

In a well-received lecture entitled "New Communication Networks," France's Dr. Helga Seguin said, "With the important breakthrough of optical fibres over the last few years, new types of communication networks are emerging offering a wide range of services. The techniques necessary for the development of these networks are available today, but the difficulty lies in forecasting the appropriate service evolution."

She presented a possible "compromise" solution to the problems

of network design "which starts with the installation of a star-type optical cable infrastructure (and) a modest generation of network equipment which could be modified later according to the evolution of the service demand."

Prof. J. Midwinter of the UK discussed the fact that "Opto-electronics are slowly penetrating into electronic processing systems, removing communications bottlenecks" and the radical effect they may have in the future "in spawning new processor architecture."

Prof. Tadanori Okoshi of Tokyo agreed that optical fibre communication is set to become "a powerful tool for transferring information" in the perhaps not-too-distant future. Mind-boggling applications of this technology include an enormous number of available television stations and the possibility of tens of millions of simultaneous telephone conversations - without Bezeq-style interference.

An Australian delegation was there to present their image of space's galactic centre a little closer to their northern hemisphere colleagues. Advances in satellites and telescopes being achieved down under help to open up the aperture on the world even more, bringing space and earth closer together.

These topics cry out for international cooperation with no holds barred. Several East Bloc and Chinese delegates attended the assembly in Tel Aviv. At the last moment, the Soviet representative did not.

OPEN
SATURDAY
NIGHT

Hypercol
Canyon Ayalon
open
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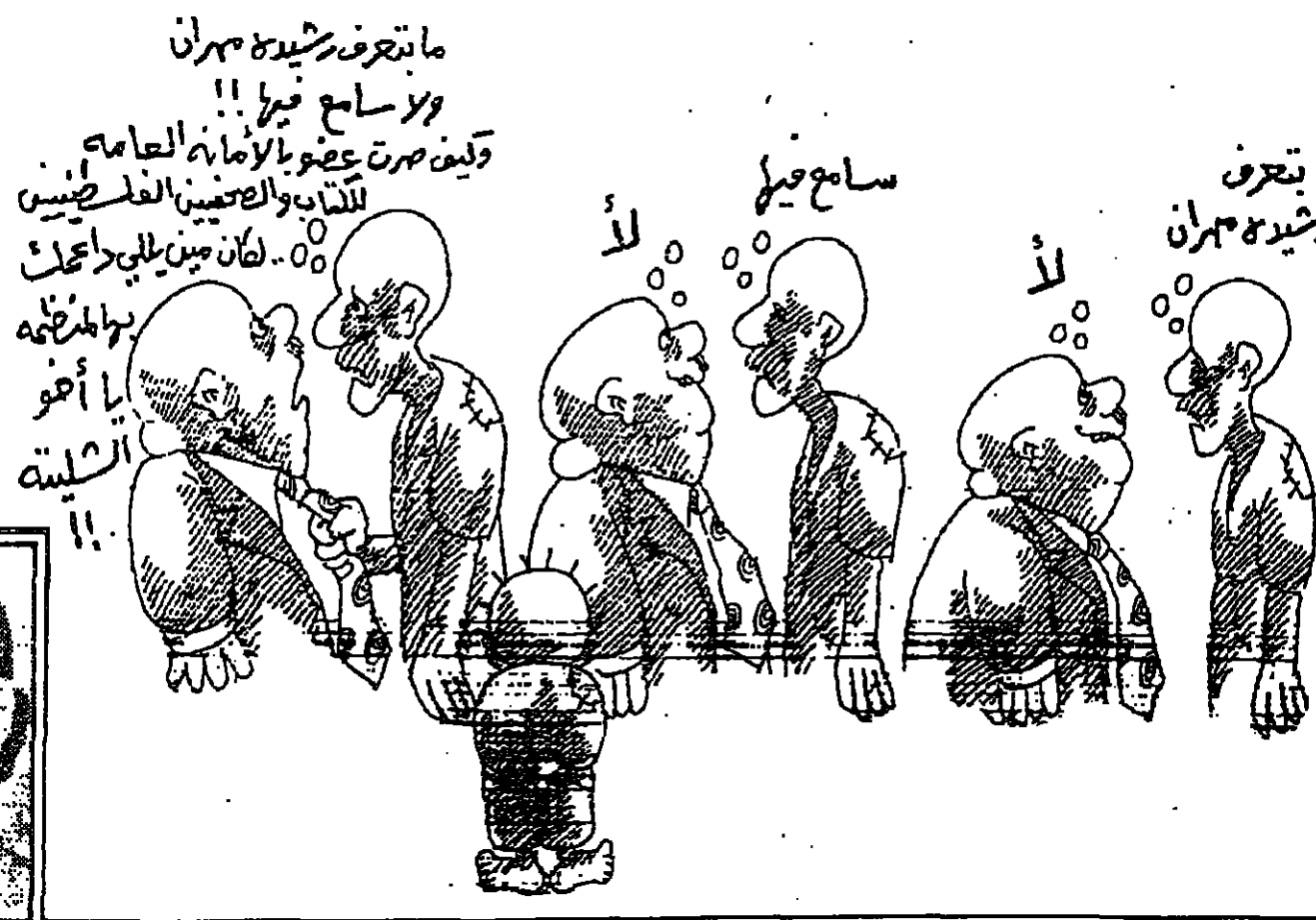
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Naji Salim al-Ali, gunned down in London for making fun of Arafat's girlfriend.



A deadly joke that cost a cartoonist his life

Farzad Bazoft

THE Palestinian cartoonist Naji Salim al-Ali died in a London hospital last week, a month after being gunned down in the street, apparently on the direct orders of a high official of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The cartoonist, 48, was shot on July 22 outside the Chelsea offices of

the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas*. He died in Charing Cross Hospital, the victim of a PLO campaign to silence its critics in Europe and the Middle East.

Al-Ali had worked for the Kuwaiti newspaper for three years. A friend in London said last week: "Naji had a number of enemies in the Middle East. He did not want to go and live in another Arab country because he feared for his life."

Al-Ali received a telephone call

from a senior member of Yasser Arafat's PLO in mid-June and was told: "You must correct your attitude. Don't say anything against the honest people, otherwise we will have business to sort out with you."

However, al-Ali ignored the warning, and on June 24 published a cartoon lampooning the caller.

In the cartoon, the first man says: "Have you heard of Rashida Mehman (meaning, Yasser Arafat's girlfriend)?" "No," says the second

man. Trying to trap him, the first man asks if he knows her. "No," says the second man. The first man then says: "You have not seen her; you don't know her. Then how did you become a member of the general secretariat of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Association, and who is behind you in this organization, you son of a bitch?"

The tone may have cost him his life.

At the time of the shooting, a

spokesman for his newspaper said that the cartoonist had received more than 100 death threats over the years. He is known to have spoken out against Israel as well as the PLO and believed strongly in the rights of the Palestinian people, though he did not belong to any political group. An outspoken opponent of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, it is understood that he never regained consciousness after the shooting.

(London Observer Service)

Garbage-hunters keep hunger at bay



Screaming "we want to eat, we want to live," Lebanese burn tyres in West Beirut last week, during riots such as those also pictured right. (AFP photos)

Hala Jaber/Beirut

IT HAS no offices and the loosest of management, but in newly impoverished Lebanon, there is always work to be had at "The Company" — Moslem West Beirut's biggest, worst-smelling rubbish dump.

The pay is a pittance, but scores of people with hoes gather each day to comb through the stinking sea of plastic bags, rotting food and rusting appliances.

"We all have one thing in com-

mon: poverty," said Mohammed, 18, older than many of the children who collect what sells best, glass, tins and cardboard.

"The economic situation forced these people to work here. I wish officials who hold their noses on their way to the airport would come here to see this tragedy," said the custodian of the dump. He asked not to be named.

The Company, a dignifying euphemism used by the workforce, is the only dump known to be commercially exploited. But it is now not unusual to see people checking trash

heaps anywhere in this once-prosperous country.

Average annual salaries in Lebanon are now worth 1/10 of the \$5,300 figure before the civil war started in 1975. It is a crippling blow to standards of living in a country that imports more than 80 per cent of its consumption.

The Company's garbage-hunters, mostly Shi'ite Moslems and some Palestinians, are prepared to work for 12 hours for 100-500 pounds (45 cents to \$2.25), depending on how much they collect.

Samer, 15, said he, his three brothers and his mother worked to

buy medicine for his father who had heart trouble and could not work himself.

"We haven't eaten any meat, chicken or fruits for ages because we can't afford it," Samer said sadly, adding that they relied largely on charity.

A boy beside him bit hungrily into a half-rotten apple dug out from the garbage bags. The boys said remains of watermelons and outdated cans of food were also sought-after items.

Samer, an 11-year-old girl, said: "I can't go to school because we can't afford it any more, so I work here at The Company all year long."

Samaher's seven brothers and sisters work with her, earning about 3,000 pounds (\$14) a week, but she said the family could barely make ends meet.

Ali, a father of six, said that despite his work at The Company he would not be able to send his four children to school for lack of about \$100 that it cost him last year.

"We can't afford doctors unless one of us is on his death bed," Ali said. "I swear by Almighty God that there are days when I only feed the children with dried bread."

(Reuter)

Turmoil for Arafat in South Lebanon

John Fuller/Beirut

ASSASSINATIONS and attempted murders in South Lebanon spell fresh turmoil among Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's supporters.

Political observers say ambition, suspicion of outsiders and quarrels over cash contribute to feuding in and around Sidon, the port city described by one guerrilla official as the Palestinian diaspora's "main axis."

Palestinian observers dismiss the assessment of western diplomats that the killings could in part be the result of stagnation in the search for Middle East peace.

They also reject a suggestion by Israeli sources that internal unrest might push Arafat into "terrorist" attacks.

Last week gunmen ambushed a senior Arafat loyalist, Abu Ali Shalim, 50, near the southern refugee camp of Ein-Hilwe. The political officer escaped with an arm injury.

The previous week, Rasem al-Ghoul was murdered in South Lebanon.

Ghoul, of Beduin stock, had come to Lebanon to replace Hassan al-Haiba, local commander of the elite "Force 17" guerrilla unit. Haiba was murdered last February.

Palestinian sources in South Lebanon say that at one level, the killings are a form of parish-pump politics, with new boys eager for status in the hierarchy of Arafat's Fatah movement.

"There is a constant conflict within Fatah, mainly caused by officials seeking higher rank," said one source. "Arafat's success in Sidon is based to some extent on the money he spends there. The assassinations are also related to rank and financial disputes."

Despite Arafat's largesse, residents of Ein-Hilwe camp — a sprawling settlement of about 80,000 refugees — do not take easily to newcomers, particularly those in authority.

One such man was Ghoul, Palestinian sources said. His position in Force 17 gave him cash benefits others resented.

Political sources said Ghoul was at loggerheads with another Palestinian, Major Jamal Suleiman, the popular leader of a 500-strong unit entrenched on two ridges facing Maghdoush.

The hilltop Christian settlement was ravaged last year in bitter hand-to-hand battles between Palestinians and their Shi'ite Moslem foes of the Amal movement.

The fierce resistance of various Palestinian factions in Lebanon's "camps war" is widely believed to have helped pave the way to greater unity at the Palestine National Council or parliament-in-exile meeting in Algiers last April.

The murdered Ghoul was the brother of Lieut.-Col. Jihad Al-Ghoul (Abu Tayyeb), general commander of Force 17 and a close associate of Arafat.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS and Israeli sources tend to read more than resentment against outsiders into the affairs of Sidon.

They say they detect signs of a split

in Force 17, adding that what had been a security organization under the personal control of Arafat has become an offensive weapon.

In addition to military operations in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, diplomats say Force 17 has also carried out attacks on radical Arabs in Europe.

"Is Arafat still in control? More to the point, is he in control of Force 17 operations beyond the occupied territories?" one Western diplomat asked.

Palestinians interviewed by Reuters in Beirut and the south denied any major schism in the organization, or that elements were now "free-lancing" abroad beyond Arafat's brief. But an official from one Damascus-based Palestinian organization did say that some Force 17 members had exploited their authority for their personal gain.

Palestinian sources say Arafat sent a letter to his Sidon subordinates dated August 19, ordering Suleiman to be relieved of his command and referring him to a military court for alleged involvement in several killings.

Among those named in the letter was Samir Haidari, a Fatah official killed in Lebanon in January last year.

Sources in Sidon say Haidari was responsible for smuggling Palestinian reinforcements into Lebanon during the "camps war" through the Christian-held port of Jounieh.

Suleiman was working normally, while the top Fatah official in Lebanon, Zeid Wehbe, was still in place despite his recall to Tunis on August 22 for consultations.

"Things won't change until Shahin and Wehbe go to Tunis and sort matters out with Arafat," said one Palestinian official.

A PLO OFFICIAL in Beirut told Reuters that what was happening in the Palestinian melting-pot of South Lebanon was a conflict among young and relatively junior leaders.

"When the command was in Lebanon, it was easy to resolve any conflict. But now the head [Arafat] is there in Tunis," he said. "Groups on the ground are more varied now."

One such group is led by Abu Nidal (Sabri Al-Banna), one of the world's most wanted guerrillas.

Diplomats say Abu Nidal's underground guerrilla network has been extended to a political wing in Lebanon and a militia operating in Rashidieh refugee camp near Tyre.

The sources indicated that Abu Nidal and Arafat have buried the hatchet. Abu Nidal was expelled from Fatah in 1974, when he was convicted of plotting to kill the PLO leader.

"For his part, Abu Nidal has dropped a decision to execute Arafat," one source said. "He realizes that the true support for his group is the masses, not simply Iraq and Syria."

Palestinian sources said some PLO leaders were unhappy about Arafat meeting Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa last July — their first encounter since Egypt closed PLO offices three months earlier.

"There was some criticism inside Fatah," said one source. "But it did not spark anything like open conflict."

(Reuter)

Iraq world's leading arms importer

David Horowitz

DESPITE FOREIGN debts estimated at \$50 billion, and still rising, Iraq's appetite for Soviet, French and other imported arms remains unsatiated.

As the Gulf War enters its eighth year, Iraq has emerged as the world's number one arms importer, having spent \$24b. on arms imports in the 1981-85 period — four times as much as Iran. Over the same period, Saudi Arabia, the former head of the arms table, spent a comparatively paltry \$15b. on weapons.

According to estimates from the Washington-based Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Iraq is currently spending \$1b. a month on the Gulf War, accelerating ever faster towards economic disaster. Its main revenue, from the sale of oil, is falling alarmingly — from \$26b. in 1980 to an anticipated \$8b. this year.

The main beneficiary of Iraq's spending is the Soviet Union, which has sold at least \$8b.-worth of arms to Baghdad since 1981. Officially, the USSR maintains neutrality in the war; in practice, it has provided Iraq with extensive military assistance while seeking at the same time to expand its influence in Iran.

Iraq is the only non-Warsaw Pact country to have received the Soviet Su-25 ground-attack aircraft, and only this year it took delivery of 24 MiG-29 aircraft, the most advanced fighter plane the Soviets possess.

According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the Soviet Union is working hard to retain Iraq's business, even though President Saddam Hussein is well behind in his repayments. The Soviets have even gone so far as to

undercut other arms agreements Iraq has planned with other countries. For example, a \$6b. deal with France this year for the purchase of 60 Mirage jets, helicopters and radar equipment was scrapped after the Soviets offered Baghdad similar materiel on far better credit terms.

Still, France has sold \$5b.-worth of arms to Iraq in the course of the Gulf War, and thus has a deep interest in ensuring Iraq's military survival. If Iraq loses the war, France loses its money.

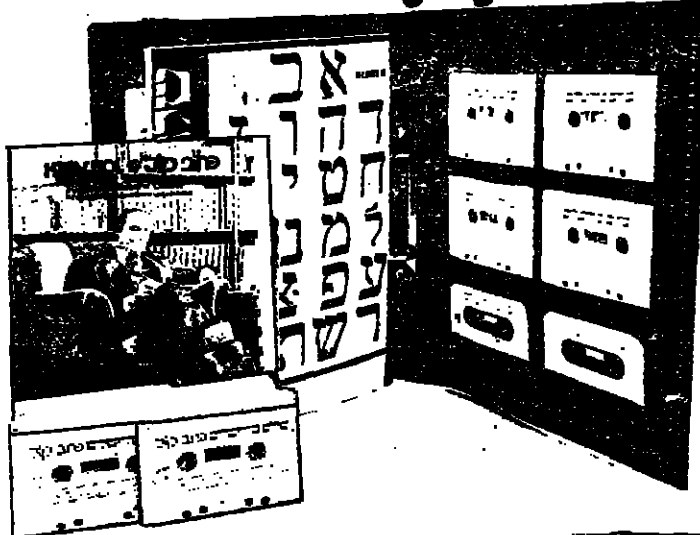
Iraq has also been able to obtain arms from Italy, China, West Germany, East European countries, Brazil and Egypt, according to *Jane's*. But most of these nations have become wary of supplying equipment as Iraq's oil revenues have dropped.

As these alternative suppliers have fallen away, Iraq's dependence on the Soviet Union's weaponry and generosity has increased. And although desperately short of cash, Moscow appears to have decided that such a deepening commitment is sufficiently valuable to merit the repeated reheduling of Iraq's debts.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Libani.

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הכרזת מלחמה

WORLD ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Moses makes it to the tape - but only just

ROME (AP). - Edwin Moses of the United States, who has virtually made the 400m hurdles his own preserve throughout the past 11 years, duly won the gold medal at the World Athletics Championships here yesterday, in a time of 47.46 sec - a day after his 32nd birthday.

Moses, now 32, the Olympic champion in Montreal in 1976 and again in Los Angeles in 1984, had to run the best time of the year, 0.04 sec inside his winning time in 1983 to pick up the first gold medal of the championships for the United States.

But although Moses set off like a bullet and had taken a clear lead going into the final bend, his two main rivals, young Danny Harris, also of the United States, and Harald Schmid of West Germany, caught him in the last few metres and it needed a desperate lunge for the line for Moses to retain the title he won in Helsinki four years ago.

Harris was second, just getting ahead of Schmid, but both were credited with the same time, 47.48, which, in Schmid's case, equalled his own European record set five years ago.

In the past 11 years, Schmid and Harris are the only men to have beaten Moses to the tape. Schmid did so back in 1977 and Harris succeeded earlier this year.

For Harris, who recently brought an end to Moses' astonishing unbeaten run of 122 consecutive victories in the event, it was a major disappointment, as he believed that at last his opponent could be caught.

Although he cut 0.08 sec off his own previous best, Moses' blistering start made the difference.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey of the United States went 149 points ahead of her own world heptathlon record schedule when she long-jumped 7.14 m.



PROMISED LAND. - Edwin Moses clears the last hurdle slightly ahead of West Germany's Harald Schmid and goes on to win the 400m, in 47.46 sec. (AP)

Joyner-Kersey, co-world record holder in the long jump, made only one attempt, amassing 1,220 points and taking her total after five disciplines to 5,476.

She had a formidable 605-point lead over second-placed Larisa Nikitina of the Soviet Union, whose best jump was 6.33 m.

Greg Foster, who seems to have spent more time falling over hurdles than clearing them this year, made no mistake when he powered to victory in the first round of the 100 m hurdles.

Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union retained his hammer title to collect the second gold medal for his country.

Litvinov seized the lead with a second hurl of 83.06 metres, surpassing his 1983 winning distance of 82.68, which settled the outcome of the title.

Behind him an absorbing struggle developed for the other medals, with Litvinov's team-mate, Yuri Tamm, clinching the silver with a final throw of 80.84. East German Ralf Haber's 80.76 metre throw gave him the bronze medal.

Billy Konchellah of Kenya ran his fastest 800 metres ever to claim the world championship with a superbly controlled piece of running.

The 25-year-old African champion hit the front on the back straight of the second lap and sustained his effort to the line to win in 1 minute 43.07 seconds, the fastest in the world this year.

Peter Elliott of Britain came through on the inside in the last 20 metres to beat Brazil's Jose-Luis Barbosa for the silver.

Barbosa had taken the field through 400 metres but Konchellah surged past him with 300 metres to go and never looked like being caught.

Today is a rest day in the championships.

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BASEBALL

Tudor is top dog but he's still not 100% satisfied

NEW YORK (AP). - The St. Louis Cardinals have been very good this year. And after John Tudor's latest effort it appears they will be even better in September.

Tudor pitched eight shutout innings as St. Louis beat the Cincinnati Reds 4-0 on Monday night for the Cardinals' sixth straight victory. The Reds, third in the NL West, have dropped nine of their last 10 games and trail the Giants by six games.

Tudor, 32, allowed five hits, walked one and struck out four in his seventh start since coming off the disabled list. Todd Worrell got the final three outs for the first-place Cardinals, allowing one hit.

"I've still got a little ways to go, Tudor said. "I'm still not getting the outside part of the plate the way I'd like to, but I am making better pitches."

The Cardinals who lead the second-place Mets by six games play their last three games of the year (Oct. 2 to 4) at home against the Mets.

Tudor sustained a broken bone in his right knee in a freak accident when New York catcher Barry Lyons crashed into him in the St. Louis dugout during a game on April 19. The pitcher was sidelined until July 30. In his six previous starts since coming off the disabled list, Tudor had not pitched more than 6 2/3 innings.

In the American League, Ron

Guidry did two things he hasn't done all season: balk and win a game at Yankee Stadium.

The veteran left-hander overcame a rare balk that handed Oakland an early run and went on to pitch the Yankees to a 4-1 victory over the Athletics, his first at the Stadium this year.

"I was upset for a second, he said of the bases-loaded balk he committed in the fourth inning that gave the Athletics a temporary 1-0 lead. "But I had to shrug it off. You don't want to let that bother you. You still have a job to do. You want to make the next pitch count."

The balk was only the sixth of Guidry's career. Meanwhile, the victory was his first at the stadium since Sept. 14 of last season, even though he has pitched well at home. In 52 2-3 innings at Yankee Stadium this year, Guidry has allowed only 13 earned runs for a 2.22 era.

Guidry, 44, allowed four hits in 7 1/3 innings and got offensive support from Ron Kittle and Don Mattingly, who each hit two-run homers.

Athletics manager Tony La Russa requested that the umpires confound Kittle's hot after the Yankees' designated hitter named Curt Young, 11-7, in the fourth inning. Kittle's homer, his 12th, followed a throwing error by shortstop Alfredo Griffin that enabled Gary Ward to reach first base with one out.



BALK AND WIN. - Ron Guidry does it again.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST			
	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	77	52	.597
Toronto	71	57	.556
New York	74	57	.565
Minnesota	70	60	.538
Seattle	62	68	.481
Baltimore	60	71	.458
Cleveland	51	81	.389

WEST DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	69	63	.523
Oakland	67	64	.511
California	66	66	.500
Kansas City	65	68	.488
Texas	61	69	.469
Seattle	61	70	.466
Chicago	53	72	.423

MONDAY'S GAMES: New York 4, Oakland 1; Baltimore 4, Seattle 3; Cleveland 7, Detroit 2; California 8, Toronto 7; 11 innings; Chicago 5, Kansas City 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	79	51	.608
New York	74	57	.565
Montreal	73	57	.562
Philadelphia	68	63	.519
Cincinnati	64	64	.500
Pittsburgh	60	71	.458

WEST DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	70	62	.530
Houston	65	66	.496
Cincinnati	64	68	.485
Atlanta	56	74	.431
Los Angeles	56	75	.427
San Diego	54	77	.412

MONDAY'S GAMES: Pittsburgh 7, Atlanta 3; Chicago 4, Houston 3; St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1; New York 6, San Diego 5; 10 innings; Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 5, Montreal 6.

The 'real story' about 'Hollywood' Henderson

Ex-Cowboys star says he used cocaine during Super Bowl

DALLAS (AP). - Former line-backer Thomas "Hollywood" Henderson says in his autobiography, *Out of Control*, that he used drugs while playing for four different NFL teams and snuffed a cocaine-laced inhaler during Super Bowl XIII as a Dallas Cowboy.

Henderson, a former first-round draft pick of the Cowboys, traced his drug use from his days with Dallas, San Francisco, Houston and Miami to a stint in a California prison.

"I began the book four years ago. It started out as an angry project. I wanted to expose the NFL, the Dal-

las Cowboys, and all the superstars who did drugs. I didn't get a deal on that type of programme," Henderson said last week in a telephone interview from Los Angeles.

"Now I've changed my life. This is now the real story about Thomas Henderson. My book is brutal to Thomas Henderson. It's not a self-serving yearbook like some you read. I hope it does a service to the public."

Henderson, who gets a check for \$700 a month from the NFL for a neck injury, said he hopes what happened to him helps someone else. "I know there are scoundrels out there.

But I've been chemically free for three years and 10 months. I don't even drink a beer when I play golf."

Although he visited recently with Cowboys coach Tom Landry, Henderson said none of his former teammates will talk to him about his book.

"They didn't call me in prison to say I should tell the world what I did," Henderson said. "I served time after pleading no contest to cocaine history and bribery in California."

He was released last October 15 and now gives lectures on the evils of drug abuse.

In his book with co-author Peter Knobler, Henderson says that at the Super Bowl game against Pittsburgh in 1978, he put 1 1/2 grams of cocaine powder into an inhaler and mixed it with water.

and their fourth victory in 12 days, as they strove to finish the season where they started - on top of the table.

They were set a target of 286 from 46 overs after bowling out Gloucestershire for 251. Chris Matthews and Graeme Fowler put on 85 but Lancashire needed an edged three from new captain Ian Botham to scramble home after David Grayson had claimed three quick wickets.

But the top two counties will have to watch dark horses Hampshire who impregnated into third place ahead of Lancashire with their fourth successive championship victory, crushing Kent by seven wickets with four overs to spare at Middlesex.

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Sports letter

Punch-up indeed!

To the Sports Editor:

Sir, - It was with wry amusement that I read the recent report on your sports pages of the final title game in Israel Softball Friday League. Having played in each of the three games and being slightly appalled at the behaviour of the now "redeemed" hero of the final, I must comment on a lack of truthfulness in *The Post* report.

Your reporter's use of the word "punch-up" to describe a physical attack on a game official while play was in progress is the understatement of the year. I cannot recall a player in organized sports permitted to physically abuse an official and yet take the field again in the ensuing weeks.

A shadow of doubt has been cast over the ability of a league to function when it's officials are not protected.

In the same vein, your reporter has the obligation to report the facts as they happened. The abuse of the written word in this case was no more and no less blatant than Mr. Schwartz's attack on the field umpire. Credibility has been dealt a stern blow both on and off the sport's field.

DAVID SCHULMAN
Kibbutz Gezer.

Sports ed. responds: Mr. Schulman's criticism is based on selective reading. The punch-up incident which so raises his hackles occurred two weeks before the final game in the series and was fully and fairly reported in the sports section of the August 7 edition of *In Jerusalem*.

Open Air Cinema: Home of the Brave 9 p.m.; Zeffen: Jean de Florette 4:30, 7:30.

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 1: American Ninja II, 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 2: Personal Services 7:30; Superman IV, 4:30; Assassins 3: Children of a Lesser God 4:15, 6:45, 9:10; Chess Newsweek: The Show Around the Corner 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 4: American Ninja 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 5: Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 6: The Best of the Best 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 7: Photo Runners 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 8: American Ninja 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 9: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 10: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 11: Changing Places 11:15 p.m.; Assassins 12: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 13: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 14: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 15: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 16: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 17: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 18: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 19: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 20: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 21: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 22: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 23: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 24: Orion 4:30, 7:30; Assassins 25: Orion 4:30, 7:30; 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As branches fall, banks are cashing in

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Commercial property prices are steadily climbing despite a concerted effort by Israeli banks to sell off branches and excess office space, real estate agents say.

The major banks are responding to the prodding of regulators from the Bank of Israel and to the realities of the marketplace.

Last year, the central bank set up a three-year programme designed to create a leaner banking system by cutting the commercial banks' payrolls. To that end, the programme calls for the eventual closing of roughly 100 bank branches, not counting automatic tellers, and accompanying layoffs.

But with demand for commercial property picking up, some banks appear genuinely eager to unload unproductive properties. Bank Leumi, for example, has grossed \$10 million on the sale of 10 properties over the last three months. A bank spokesman said the 10 properties sold, and the 70 others Leumi still has on the block, represent branches, parts of branches and unopened branches in locations scattered around the country.

Some of the branches, he explained, were bought in the go-go days of hyper-inflation, when property was used as a hedge.

All told, Leumi's properties are worth "tens of millions of shekels," he said, providing a rich source of working capital.

But if Leumi is looking to cash out of its real estate, Bank Hapoalim is following a mixed strategy of selling and leasing vacant property. In the past eight months, Hapoalim's spokesman said, the bank has sold 13 properties for a total of NIS 3.5 million. But where demand is slack, Hapoalim is content to lease the property. This year, the spokesman said, the bank will see rental revenues of about NIS 1m.

For the most part, Hapoalim is making an effort to divest itself of marginally profitable properties, typically on the fringes of towns, the spokesman said.

Who is buying the branches? Michael Zivneri, managing director of United Mizrahi Bank, said the purchasers of the approximately \$1m. of property his bank has sold this year show no distinguishing features except a desire for real estate and a means to pay. "You can't characterize them," he said.

Zivneri minimized the role of the Bank of Israel programme in inducing the banks to streamline, putting the emphasis instead on "internal

demands" and the opportunity to get a higher return from working capital rather than relatively static real estate. In any case, he said, Mizrahi was examining the sale of real estate well before the Bank of Israel came up with its programme.

Although the Bank Hapoalim spokesman said the sell-off is having a "major impact" on the real estate market, that view is not widely shared by real estate agents.

Benny Perry, owner and manager of Nivneh Real Estate in Ramat Aviv, said the peripheral locations of many of the bank properties sold have blunted whatever effect the divestiture might have had on demand for commercial property.

"There is a great demand for those things," he said. "At the beginning of this year there was an upswing. And the price has gone up. It goes on and on."

In Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre, for example, commercial property fetches \$2,000-\$3,000 per square metre, he said. In North Tel Aviv, he cited one ground floor three-room flat of 130 square metres with an office licence priced at \$2,000 per square metre.

In judging the banks' impact, said Daniel Kahn of the Daniel Real Estate Agency, it's a matter of proportion.

"You're talking about a multi-billion-a-year industry," he said. "So the banks are like grains of sand in the ocean. If you talk about several million dollars, it's really insignificant."

NEIGHBOURHOODS/Batsheva Tsur

Mevasseret: A room with a view

"It's like having your cake and eating it." That's how one resident describes living in Mevasseret Zion, on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Located nine kilometres from the capital, in the direction of Tel Aviv, Mevasseret (as it is called by the locals) is close enough for its residents to enjoy all the amenities of Jerusalem and far enough away to be a world apart.

HISTORY: Its central landmark, the Kastel, is rich in history, containing a crusader fort whose site became a symbol of control over the road to Jerusalem, having changed hands four times during the War of Independence.

Like many other prestigious suburbs in Israel today, Mevasseret was originally founded as a village — or rather two villages.

The first of the two villages, known as Maoz Zion, was settled a few years after independence, in 1951, by a group of immigrants from Kurdistan sent to work the nearby quarries. Two years later and about two kilometres closer to the capital, the village of Mevasseret Jerusalem was founded by Moroccan immigrants. In both cases, the original settlers were given tiny stone dwellings each on a dunam of land. The two struggling communities, close to what was then the border with Jordan, were united under the aegis of the Mevasseret Zion local council in 1964.

During the 1970s, the population numbered about 5,000. At that stage, the Israel Lands Administration began offering cheap plots overlooking the old village of Mevasseret Jerusalem, near the immigrant absorption centre under the built-your-own-home scheme. Many buyers were Hadassah Hospital personnel, who liked the easy access to the medical centre, army officers and veterans. The newcomers were viewed with something less than appreciation by the original settlers. But the ill-will dissipated as the veterans began selling half their one-dunam plots at a pretty price.

ENVIRONMENT: The tiny stone dwellings, once surrounded by chicken runs and wild orchards, have for the most part been converted into modern villas on half-dunam plots. Unfortunately, the orchards are gone but, with the abundance of cultivated greenery, Mevasseret has retained its former village ambience as well as its breathtaking scenery. None of the buildings in the area exceeds three storeys. Educator Naftali Raz, who takes children on hikes in the area, says there are no less than 23 beauty spots within easy walking distance.

The township has other attractions, including a 10-minute drive to the capital in non-rush hours and when the road isn't blocked by demonstrators. The Nos. 54, 55 and 57



The Gimmel Quarter, then under construction.

buses will get you to the central bus station almost as quickly, since there are no stops along the highway. The drive to the outskirts of Tel Aviv is about 30 minutes, and there are direct, albeit infrequent, buses.

The Kastel, straddling the bridge between the two halves of the township, is today being turned into a national park. A road has been cleared to the peak of the hill, where the castle that gives it its name stands, and a children's park and kiosks have been erected.

There are 12,000 residents in Mevasseret today, twice the number of five years ago. The typical newcomer is an upwardly mobile professional, although there is a sprinkling of writers and artists. A breakdown of the school-age population gives an idea of the religious make-up of

the community: More than 1,400 are in the secular elementary and junior high schools, as opposed to 400 in the two religious schools. Until recently, the atmosphere has been live and let live.

FACILITIES: The proximity to Jerusalem is a double-edged sword; it has led to a severe lack of basic amenities in Mevasseret.

True, there are three supermarkets, a post office, a number of oriental-style eateries, kiosks, a hardware store, boutiques and hairdressers, but the town cannot boast even one pharmacy or bank. Nor has the much-touted country club been built.

Residents have been forced to hire private street cleaners for lack of proper municipal services by the appointed municipal council, which

replaced the defunct, elected local council.

HOUSING: For the price of a four-room flat in a prestigious Jerusalem neighbourhood, you can buy a five-room cottage with basement — some 200 square metres, all told — in new Mevasseret. In old Mevasseret Jerusalem, where many of the original residents have built modern villas, the same prices prevail. Relative bargains can be found in old Maoz Zion, where build-your-own-home schemes aren't the norm. In the older quarters the plots are larger, and the houses are built with more of a horizontal orientation.

A semi-detached two-family house in one of the new neighbourhoods — if you are lucky enough to find one — fetches \$220,000-260,000, with a single-family villa going for quite a bit more, depending on the usual factors of location, finish and size. Of the new quarters, Tet, which stands at the entrance opposite Beit Zayit, tends to be cheapest.

What is available now is a variety of two-family homes, row houses (with separate entrances) and terraced flats in different stages of construction. Two construction firms, Gad and Heftzibah, are building two-storey, two-family homes with gardens, with prices ranging from \$160,000-180,000. Matityahu Lifchitz is offering five- and six-room, three-storey cottages for prices between \$140,000 and \$160,000.

The sale of plots in two new neighbourhoods will start shortly: the Yud-Alef Quarter and the Daled Quarter in Mevasseret Jerusalem, which is reportedly earmarked for new immigrants from South Africa.

Soltam's neighbour Adacom

Shunning the old Zionist verities

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — In the shadow of the troubled Soltam Ltd. arms factory in Yokneam, Adacom Data Communications has grown quietly but steadily, even providing work for 10 former Soltam employees.

The man behind the enterprise, Moti Gura of Haifa, sees himself as "the next generation" of Israeli high technology entrepreneurs, one that is shunning the system that helped bring Soltam and other companies like it into existence and today is seeing many of them fold.

"I believe the future is with venture capital, invested on a purely professional basis, unconnected with the traditional concern for Israel. Without 'Zionism,' just professional and economic considerations," he told The Jerusalem Post. That means no government handouts, no unions and no to an array of other arrangements that characterized business in Israel until recent times.

Founded only two years ago, with its official headquarters in Kansas City, Kansas, with the fully owned subsidiary in Yokneam, the local plant already has a staff of 100, including 35 engineers and 15 technicians. Half the staff are Yokneam residents. They develop and manufacture hardware and software for connecting different types of computers, including IBM, Hewlett Packard and Digital Equipment Corp. models.

In Kansas City, the company's headquarters, the staff of 50 is engaged principally in administration and marketing.

Their sales currently total \$15 million annually, of which 40 per cent come from the U.S. market, 20 per cent from Britain, 15 per cent from Israel and the remainder from other countries. The products have no defence applications and won't be affected by the Lavi shutdown.

Gura, who is 37, came to Israel from Poland in 1957, studied computers at the Technion where he got his B.Sc. and then took a degree in business management in Tel Aviv University.

At age 30, he was appointed general manager of Fibronics Ltd., the Haifa based maker of fibre optic cables, making him the country's youngest general manager at the time. In his four years there, from 1981 to 85, he and four other Technion alumni colleagues expanded the firm from 15 employees to 300 with annual sales of \$20m. He then thought the time had come for them to strike out on their own and decided that the future was away from reliance on government subsidies and the commercial banks' investment companies. Instead, he turned to the private market for venture capital in the U.S.

The Bank of Israel was then starting to relax its controls "and allowed us to become shareholders in a U.S. company. We considered it best to incorporate our multi-national venture in the U.S. because of the easier access from there to investors and markets," Gura recalls. The strategy has been employed by a number of Israeli companies in recent years.

The initial investment of \$4.5m. was put up by five American venture capitalists, only one of whom is Jewish. "They carefully studied our experience, abilities and plans," Gura stresses.

Today, Gura is chief executive officer of Adacom and its largest

single shareholder, but he does not have a controlling share. It remains a privately held company, ploughing back the profits that the firm started to produce for the first time in the past few months, into the enterprise. He expects that by next year Adacom will be returning a 12 per cent net profit on income; then it may be time to go public. Then the investors stand to make the substantial profits venture capital aims for, as their shares are traded on exchanges.

Gura confirms rumours that Adacom intends to merge, with Avatar Corp., which develops and manufactures complementary products in its suburban Boston location. Avatar is about half Adacom's size "and we hope together to create the critical mass we need to compete on the market." Their target is \$35m. in sales next year.

Gura holds that armed with the experience he had gleaned running Fibronics "we put up Adacom in the fastest time yet in Israel. We also believe that we are now doing things more correctly, but we do not compete against Fibronics."

Despite the crisis in Israel's high-tech industries, "I believe our message is that there is still room for relatively small companies that can get American investments."

With his eyes closely focused on the bottom line, how did Gura come to set up shop in Yokneam? The storm clouds were already gathering over Soltam and the development township needed alternative employment, he says, so the government persuaded him to locate there. "I wouldn't go there again," he says now.

We gained nothing, as we were not granted development Zone A status, received no subsidies, and could have got our workers anywhere else. On the other hand we got disadvantages, such as having to provide cars for our engineers who live in Haifa, being farther removed from the markets, troubled until the phones were right and having to complete with the higher wages another factory in Yokneam now offers, because unlike us they got A status.

As to Israel's advantage in high tech, "there is only the relatively high skill-low cost research and development personnel, everything else tends to be a disadvantage, including the distance from markets, the high cost of financing, inefficient production and inexperienced management."

Tariff-free entry for Israeli products into the European Community is no advantage in his business as customs for American-made products are only 1 per cent.

Adacom is close to Soltam geographically but light years away from it institutionally. In addition to not getting development Zone A status and the attendant loans and tax breaks, there is no works committee at Adacom. Each worker is employed on a personal contract, as unionization would have been looked askance by U.S. investors. Unions are not the norm in the American high tech sector. Adacom even declined assistance from the Histadrut's Economic Growth Support Fund, because it was conditional on unionization.

But Gura quickly adds, "We pay higher wages than unionized industry."

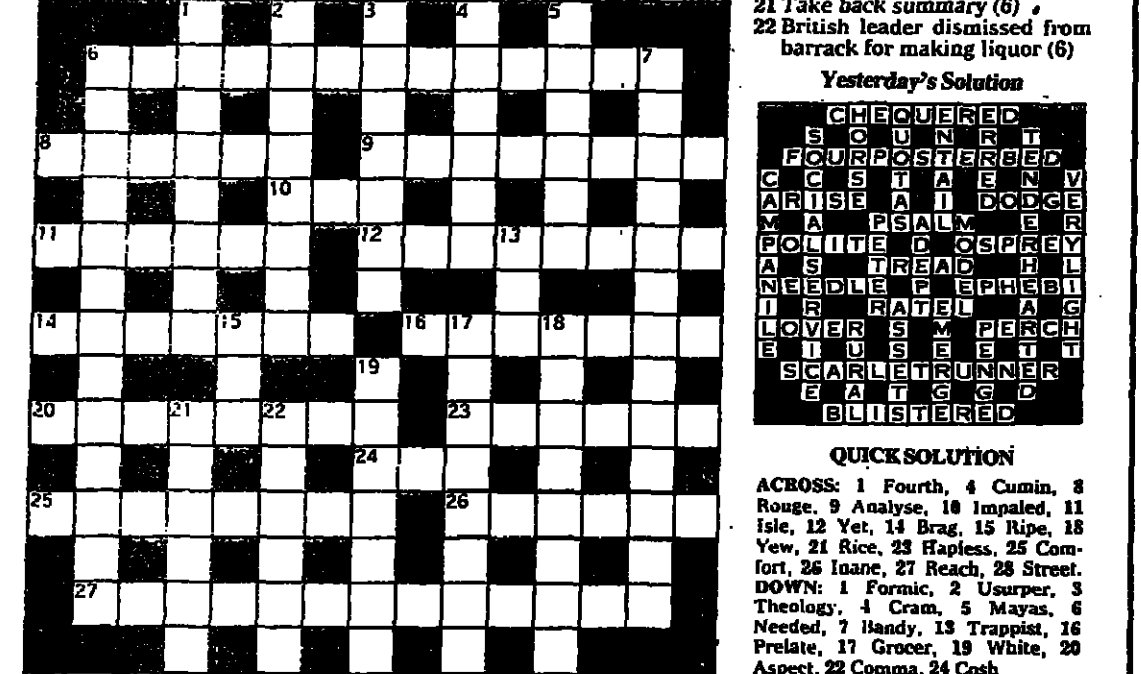


CROSSWORD

6 Everyone enjoying themselves sooner or later (2,2,4,4)
8 Which Roman interior reveals such colourful intensity? (6)
9 Don't shut up if eager to accommodate John Paul II (4,4)
10 It directs a politician to go outside (5)
11 Communist country provides land for the party (6)
12 Fatal? Yes, but observed out of danger (2,8)
14 Certainly not to be found along any street (2,2,5)
16 Cockney says, "Show me the leather" (7)
20 The way to give approval to a man of honour (8)

23 Married Miss Liddell out of (6)
24 Bitter trouble from the sound of it (3)
25 Listen, Mr Twist, to his ballads (8)
26 Old Persian viceroy needs South African gin (6)
27 Quarter of the bus crew doesn't work when it's cold (13)

DOWN
1 Country once believed to be somehow loaded with gold (2,6)
2 Where a film may be kept away from the public (2,6)
3 If I'm a Gentile I'll eat my hat! (4-3)
4 Calculating snakes in the grass (6)
5 Tear away with the proceeds of the fraud (3-3)
6 Can Spain's head resolve the problems of old age? (5,3,5)
7 It's a shocking form of execution (8,5)
8 She is a lawyer in the States (3)
9 Which person is from the World Health Organisation? (3)
10 Sir Alec's verbal humour is unsophisticated (8)
11 Tell against consumption of millet — just the opposite we hear (8)
12 Solid body of men found by Henry Alan in the post exchange! (7)
13 Take back summary (6)
14 British leader dismissed from barracks for making liquor (8)



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Making a noise
7 Wounded
8 Cargo boat
9 Be sickly
10 So be it
11 Laughed for
12 Attack
13 To counsel
17 Close relative
18 Horse-breeding farm
20 Mischievous child
22 Torpid
23 Confuse
24 Intellectual

DOWN
1 Bulgarian capital
2 Unavailing
3 Lodgings
4 Disposition
5 Step
6 Side oil (anag.)
7 Display of courage
12 Discharged weapon
13 High-ranking seaman
15 Whole number
16 High-backed bench
17 Digging implement
19 Relating to a nobleman
21 Staff

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Leumi, 1 Haidem, 224123; Bnei Zion, 224123; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Dar Aldeem, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Dizengoff, 132 Dizengoff, 22380; Balfour-Kupat Holim Maccabi, 2 Balfour, 239852.
Rafael-Kfar Sava: No details available.
Netanya: Netanya, 11 Rehov Herzl, 22842.
Kiryat area: Kupat Holim Herman, Simat Modlin, 715136.
Haifa: Kiryat Eliezer, 6 Kiryat Meyerhoff, 511707.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Sha'are Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (obstetrics, orthopedics), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokeh (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

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FIRE 102

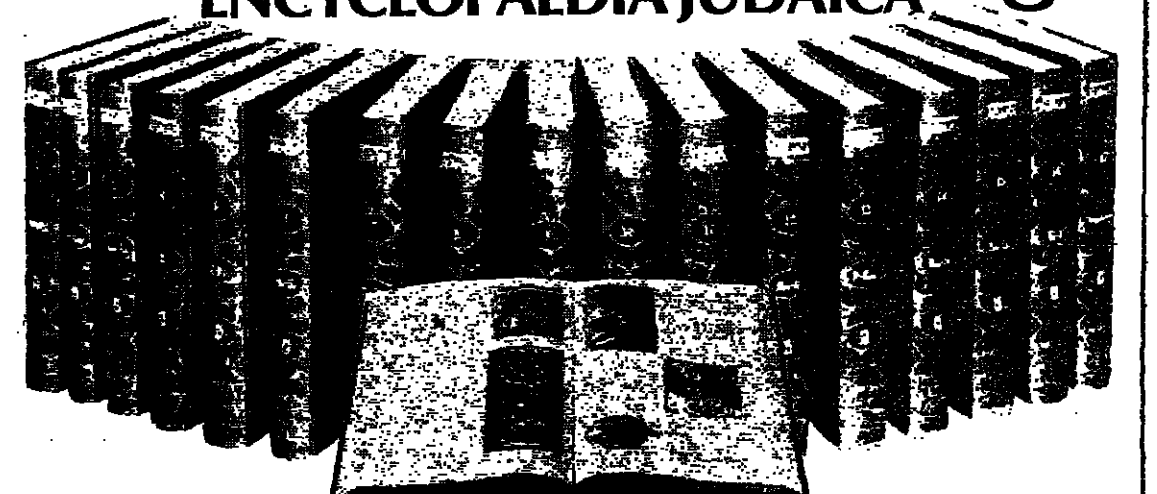
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Dan Region 781111 Peta Tikva 923111
Elit 72333 Rehovot 461333
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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Labour pains

The truth about the employment prospects for electronic engineers and other endangered species, in the wake of the Lavi's death, is that they depend on our old friends, supply and demand.

In other words, not burning tires, not blocking runways and not even beating up finance ministers will determine the shape of the labour market as a whole, or its sub-sectors—but only genuine job offerings and genuine hirings.

The fact is that we, the general public, have yet to hear something authoritative regarding either jobs about to be lost or others that are going to open up. All we have are numerous conflicting estimates, which on the jobs-to-be-lost side range from 1,000 to 6,000, and on the jobs-to-be-gained side have no number at all.

Even at this early stage, and while the smell of burnt rubber still hangs in the air, it is possible to pinpoint the kind of things that do matter to the labour market and those that don't.

The mechanics of the markets, which decreed that Israel Aircraft Industries is too big and inefficient, even with the Lavi, can be slowed but not prevented for ever. This is a lesson that the Israeli economy first learnt at Aia, and it has been rammed home several times since then, notably in the vain attempt to keep Soltam alive. IAI is not doomed altogether, as they were, but it is certainly doomed to be cut back.

It is important, though, not to take a fatalistic approach toward the fate of the company and its personnel. Even within the narrower context of the Lavi project itself, there is no predetermined formula for how many people must go. Certainly, in the wider context of the whole IAI, the number of dismissals can be affected by the overall wage level.

This means simply that if everyone takes a wage cut, less jobs will be lost. This is not an unheeded principle, even in the Israeli economy with its extraordinarily inelastic wage structure—only upward movement is allowed, never downward.

Granted, this flexibility is also only important in the short-term, while in the long-term basic labour market supply and demand considerations will come to the fore. But it is precisely the short-term transition period that is the issue in the IAI affair, just as it was for the whole economy in 1985. When the shock waves of wages began to climb rapidly, as the statistics analysed in Monday's *Jerusalem Post* made very clear. So, too, the long-term equilibrium of wages in the high-tech sector will be determined by overall demand levels, but in the short-term the cost of labour can be reduced in an effort to minimize the weight of the blow.

As for the Histadrut, its record of opposing all change, of sheer conservatism for its own sake, and of consistently being on the wrong side of market forces, looks like remaining unbroken. It would be nice to think that the labour union umbrella body would be at the forefront of new ideas on labour mobility, retraining, counselling for redeploying such valuable personnel, and so forth.

But the market forces unleashed by the Lavi decision may have a beneficial, if unintended spin-off effect by forcing both the government and the private sector to grow up and treat even large-scale dislocations in employment as inevitable features of a rapidly-changing modern economy, rather than as a kind of blight that must be avoided at any cost.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's report on Israel Discount Bank's half-yearly results it was incorrectly reported that the bank had not provided a comparison between its balance sheet as of last June 30 and that for December 31, 1986. In fact, these figures were included, and Discount's reporting was no less detailed than the other banks, only the visual presentation was different. The *Jerusalem Post* apologizes for the error.

CLASSIFIED

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By AVI TEMKIN

Currency reserves were lower in July

Post Economic Reporter
Israel's foreign currency reserves edged down by \$48 million to \$4.561 billion at the end of last month, \$48 m. less than at the end of July, the Bank of Israel reported yesterday. It said most of the decline was explained by seasonal purchases of foreign currency by dollars.

It was the first drop in Israel's reserves since the start of the year. Despite the collapse in the value of the dollar since October 1986, the central bank continues giving the reserves' amount in terms of dollars. Calculations made by *The Jerusalem Post* showed that in terms of European Currency Units (ECUs), an internationally recognized basket of European currencies, the drop in the reserves has been larger. The calculations showed the reserves totalling 3.995b ECUs, compared with 4.116b ECUs a month before, a

drop of 121m. ECUs.

Most of the central banks in Europe have decided in the last months to make their international comparisons using the ECU instead of dollars, since using the American currency has become misleading and inflates the value of the figures.

In a related development, the Treasury disclosed yesterday that the domestic government deficit for last month was NIS 146 million. But a large part of that figure represented payments to the Bank of Israel for government debts, and thus no addition of purchasing power to the economy. In addition the deficit included NIS 23m. of credits granted by the government during August.

Government borrowing in the capital market totalled NIS 177m., the Treasury said, which more than covered the domestic deficit and left a sum of NIS 31m., which was absorbed from the public.

Barclays Discount Bank's performance in the first half of 1987 was among the best in the banking system. Net tax profit rose 235 percent compared to the equivalent period of 1986, to NIS 14 million.

Pre-tax profit more than doubled, in inflation-adjusted terms, to NIS 29m., but it was the lower tax bill that explained the much faster rise in net profits.

Barclays Discount's balance sheet grew 8.7 percent over the half year, to stand at NIS 1.262 billion. Within the balance sheet, loans to the public jumped 23 percent. Equity climbed to NIS 78.2m., a gain of 21 percent over the half year.

The bank's net yield on equity on an annualized basis was an amazing 43.5 percent, compared with 15 percent in the same period last year.

Management attributed the strong showing to expanded credit operations, foreign trade activity and increased income from commissions—although these were frozen in the reporting period.

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'Business won't fight Lavi vote'

By KEN SCHACHTER

TEL AVIV. — The Manufacturers Association will not stand in the way of the government's decision to dismantle the Lavi programme, Zalman Shalev, chairman of the group's metals, electronics and electric division, said yesterday.

While the group had lent its support to the project, Shalev said, it recognized the need to accept the government's "unfortunate" decision.

"I'm personally for the Lavi," he said, "but the prevailing economic capabilities of the country are such that we can't continue with the Lavi. We have to adapt to the new situation."

He had harsh words for those who sought to revive the programme at any price. The workers' committee had overstepped its bounds in blocking roads, burning tires and manhandling managers, Shalev said.

"Because people didn't take seriously the burning of one tire, tomorrow there will be the burning of hundreds of tires," he said. "It will lead to anarchy in other fields."

Still, Shalev sympathized with the plight of laid-off Lavi workers, some of whom, he acknowledged, will have difficulty in finding new work.

He said it was urgent that the Ministry of Defence and the IDF find alternatives to the Lavi and rapidly put those programmes in place.

At a Beit Sokolov press conference, Shalev said the government had allowed the defence industry to grow out of proportion to the size of the economy. Israel Aircraft Industries' work-force of 22,000 should be scaled down, he said.

Private ownership wouldn't tolerate unrelenting losses by a company like Bet Shemesh Engines, he said.

As for the electronics industry, Shalev said this sector of the economy had paid a disproportionately high price when the government's economic stabilization programme was put in place in July 1985. The consumer-product sector was more profitable in both the home and export markets, he said, while the more sophisticated industries were suffering in both markets, particularly because of the drop in the value of the dollar.

In the long run, he said, a weak high technology sector would cost the nation dearly in terms of jobs and know-how.

Economy of areas booming

Post Economic Reporter

The economy of the administered territories has been booming the last two years, figures released Monday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed. The 1985-86 period was characterized by sharply rising standards of living, growing investment, higher savings, and rising employment and productivity.

The bureau found that gross domestic product in the West Bank rose in 1985 and 1986 9 per cent a year on average. The Gaza Strip registered a slower but still impressive rate of growth, 4 per cent annually on average for the two years.

The bureau noted that the relatively high rate of GDP growth in part reflected the West Bank's record olive crop in 1986. But in other sectors of the territories there was evidence of rapid growth, as well. GDP exclusive of the olive harvest rose 7 to 8 per cent in average during the two years.

The olive harvest in an important sector of the West Bank economy. Indeed, a spokesman for the bureau noted that due to fluctuations in olive crops, GDP changes are measured in two-year cycles, rather than annually. The unaveraged figure for 1986 showed an increase in GDP of 22 per cent over 1985. Excluding olive crops unaveraged GDP rise was 14 per cent.

The income of West Bank residents from work in Israel and abroad rose 3 per cent in 1985 and 1986, while that of Gaza residents increased 1 per cent. The bureau indicated that net daily earnings from work in Israel rose in 1986 and were 10 per cent higher than it was in 1984.

Private disposable income rose 11 per cent in real terms in the two years in the West Bank, which enabled the inhabitants to simultaneously increase their standard of living 4 per cent while boosting their savings.

Employment in the West Bank rose 5 to 6 per cent a year on average for 1985 and 1986, while productivity went up some 4 per cent.

Investment in fixed assets rose 14 per cent on average in each of the two years, reflecting a 15 per cent increase in investment in building. Investment in equipment rose 21 per cent. Investment financed with private funds outpaced that provided by the Civil Administration,

Barclays net up 235%

By PINHAS LANDAU

Post Finance Reporter
Barclays Discount Bank's performance in the first half of 1987 was among the best in the banking system. Net tax profit rose 235 percent compared to the equivalent period of 1986, to NIS 14 million.

Pre-tax profit more than doubled, in inflation-adjusted terms, to NIS 29m., but it was the lower tax bill that explained the much faster rise in net profits.

Barclays Discount's balance sheet grew 8.7 percent over the half year, to stand at NIS 1.262 billion. Within the balance sheet, loans to the public jumped 23 percent. Equity climbed to NIS 78.2m., a gain of 21 percent over the half year.

The bank's net yield on equity on an annualized basis was an amazing 43.5 percent, compared with 15 percent in the same period last year.

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over the half year. The small unit, jointly owned by Israel Discount Bank and the London-based Barclays Bank International, now has shareholders' equity constituting 6.2 per cent of its total assets, one of the highest ratios in the Israeli banking system.

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UK payments

LONDON (Reuters). — Soaring imports put Britain's balance of payments deeper into the red it was reported yesterday.

Government figures showed a £910 million deficit in July in visible earnings — the difference between imports and exports.

When invisible earnings from insurance, banking and financial services were included, the current account deficit was £310m. after a £140m. deficit for June.

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Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21000	20	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	18000	30	-0.8
Bank Discount	16000	20	-
Bank Leumi	21000	20	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	18000	30	-0.8
Bank Discount	16000	20	-

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Out of hand

ALTHOUGH the abrasive style of their argumentation grated on the ears, the public, regardless of its own opinion, was at first inclined to sympathize with the aggrieved workers at Israel Aircraft Industries, even when they took to the streets and indulged in a bit of lawless mischief.

These workers have given years of their lives to the Lavi, and effort that often went beyond the call of duty. They have personally identified with what was presented to them as the Lavi's great national cause. Now that the government has decided to cancel the Lavi project, many among them have cause to fear for their jobs. If they are to be upbraided for working up a rather nasty storm of protest it should be in sorrow, not in anger. Or so it seemed.

But not any longer. For now, even after forswearing violence, they are engaged in a violent, putsch-like attempt to force the government into overturning its Lavi decision.

This is the practical meaning of the official announcement, run as an advertisement in several newspapers yesterday by the entire IAI worker leadership that their constituents had embarked the day before on "a series of organizational activities" designed to ensure that the government scrap its decision to scrap the Lavi. The announcement was addressed "To the Citizens of the State of Israel."

Since they are themselves citizens of this democratic land, workers at the IAI are as much entitled as anyone to pronounce themselves on this important issue in whatever legal manner they wish. They are certainly within their rights to demand that they not simply be cast out of their jobs without consideration for their future although this does not appear to be the problem. But when they put the gun to the government's temple by in effect threatening to close Israel down - unless their concept of the right national policy is endorsed, after it was formally rejected - they forfeit any right to a respectful hearing, and take their place among criminals.

It matters not a whit that they do so with a pious show of grave concern for not only their own occupational prospects but the common weal too.

The case their leaders make for the Lavi in yesterday's ads is thus of hardly any consequence. If the case merits attention, that is only because of the brazen falsehoods and vile innuendos with which it is riddled. The purpose of the "activities" in which their constituents may be expected to engage, say the three signatories, is to prevent the immediate dismissal of some 5,000 men - almost the entire Lavi workforce - and the future destruction of Israel's aeronautical industry. Not even the IAI's director-general, Moshe Keret, who has done his best to incite the workers, has dared express himself in such terms.

The fact is that no dismissal notices are on the way to any number of IAI-Lavi workers, and that not more than half the near 5,000 referred to are likely to lose their jobs in any case. A large number of Israeli workers have recently lost their jobs, even in defence-related research, development and production, because funds readily available to the Lavi project were withheld from their workplaces.

Some IAI employees will no doubt have to look for suitable employment elsewhere, and some of these may have great difficulty finding it in their own country. But others should be able to move on to the Lavi-substitutes which the IDF so much favours over the jetfighter. The fact that Comrades Cohen, Shefi and Etzion, along with Israel's enemies, do not know what those substitutes are does not mean that "nobody" does.

HEROIN

(Continued from page one)

fore all the "regular legal processes have been completed."

Prosecution witnesses testified during the trial last month that they had found 140.76 grams of heroin in Mrs. Cohen's pants and another 34.6 grams in Aaron's underwear.

Although both were charged under a section of the Dangerous Drugs Act which carries a mandatory death sentence for those arrested with 15 or more grams of heroin, Dzaiddin amended the charge against Aaron to allow for the lighter life term on a possession conviction.

Court officials said that the Cohens' appeal for a review by the Supreme Court would take between six months and a year to be heard.

Malaysia has handed some 60 people for drug trafficking since 1975, including a 69-year-old grandmother and two Australians.

Arnold Blum adds from Wellington:

Lorraine Cohen and her son have been disowned by the New Zealand Jewish community. In Auckland, from where the Cohens come, the Jewish community spokesman said that neither she nor her ex-husband, Danny, had been part of the tightly knit community. She separated from him more than 12 years ago and the family has been living in Australia since the early '70s.

Lorraine Cohen has been living in Sydney, working mostly as a prostitute. Aaron was born with a heroin addiction.

"As parents, Lorraine and I didn't do a good job," Danny Cohen said in Penang. "We lived in a drug-ridden world and Aaron and our other children had to live around us. When I think about it, Aaron never really had a chance," he said.

PRETORIA

(Continued from page one)

At last weekend's meeting between Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and a delegation of pro-Jordanian notables from the territories, the notables said the drilling project would aggravate Israeli-Palestinian relations.

A Defence Ministry press hand-out, issued on August 26, in support of the project stated: "Water has no borders."

Protests over the project have reached Israel from Egypt, the U.S. and the EC. Last week the EC foreign ministers' Middle East experts discussed the project and agreed to keep close tabs on it.

SAUDI

(Continued from page one)

conference was fraught with "risks" but that there were "significant risks" in the maintenance of the status quo. He said there was a "temptation" to see in the improved de facto relations between Israel and Jordan an "argument" for the maintenance of the status quo. But the opportunity for movement towards peace "may be temporary," said Gore in obviously well-rehearsed statements.

Gore came out strongly against new U.S. arms sales to the Saudis, who had not contributed to the peace process.

Gore, who is here for a week, said he had planned the trip before announcing his presidential candida-

cy, and intended to meet with Israeli leaders and West Bank figures. Gore has already met with Shamir, Peres, Defence Minister Rabin and President Chaim Herzog.

At Gore's meeting with Shamir, the prime minister quoted from Reagan's letter of 1982 to then prime minister Menachem Begin stating that the Camp David agreements were the only binding document regarding a settlement of the Palestinian problem. Shamir expressed his "confidence" that Israeli negotiations with Jordan and Palestinian representatives would begin "soon." The U.S., Shamir told the senator, should tell Jordan that the international conference idea is a "non-starter."

How to prevent future Lavis

Gerald Steinberg

THE LAVI AFFAIR is a classic example of policy failure. To avoid future Lavis, it is important to understand how this project, which, in retrospect, would appear to have had no chance of succeeding from the beginning, got off the ground.

It is clear that a number of factors contributed to this billion dollar "mistake." Those who initially approved the Lavi confused the desirable with the possible, and relied on simplistic slogans and unfounded optimism rather than professional analysis of costs and benefits. (It is ironic that the first accurate assessment of the costs of the programme was made by a Pentagon systems analyst, Dov Zuckheim).

Self-serving interest groups, led by the Israeli aircraft industry, were allowed to dictate government policy. Important decisions were taken in closed forums, and public debate and discussion were rejected on the ground of national security.

Until recently, the project seemed to have the endorsement of the IDF and the defence minister. During the past decade, over \$1.2 billion was spent on a combat aircraft for the Israel Air Force. Suddenly, however, in 1987, the IDF and Ministry of Defence announced that they were not interested in this plane.

Many critics have asked why they didn't make their opposition known earlier. This is when the key to understanding the Lavi fiasco lies. The IDF and the military establishment began to oppose the project only when they were asked to spend significant funds from their own budgets on the development and production phases.

Prior to that the money came from external sources, including the government, and funds provided in Israel from outside the regular Defence Ministry and IDF budgets. For the military, the Lavi was virtually free until 1987. When it began to be costly, it became less attractive.

IN A well-ordered process of resource allocation, funds are provided according to priorities. Higher

priority items receive more money; lower priorities receive less, or none at all. When priorities change, allocations are altered accordingly. The Lavi, it is now clear, was never considered a high priority in the IDF or Defence Ministry, yet this was only apparent after over \$1.2b. had been allocated to it.

The absence of priorities in government spending in Israel is not peculiar to the Lavi or the defence sector; it is a general problem. The government's budget, as a whole, as well as the allocations within the individual sectors such as education and health, are not based on the relative importance of each item. Every year, the cabinet meets to decide on the budget for the next year, and every year it is clear that, as in other countries, requests for spending far exceed available funds. Rather than creating a set of priorities, and allocating accordingly, the cabinet tries to fund everything brought before it. At first, the money lost its value and inflation reached over 400 per cent annually.

More recently, under the new economic programme, the government has attempted to freeze the budget and inflation has dropped to 20 per cent. The government ministers, however, still cannot decide how to divide the pie, how to provide more funds for the most important programmes and reduce or end funding for less urgent ones.

After months of debate, the budget was reduced by a few per cent across the board, and each ministry was left to distribute the cuts among its own programmes.

MANY MINISTRIES failed to implement these reductions. The Education Ministry, for example, made no significant effort to establish priorities. Each budget item has been treated independently and on an equal basis. Since the ministry's total budget was reduced, but none

of the programme was cut, it was inevitable that at some point, the system would break down. In some months, there is not enough money to pay everybody's salary, and some group, apparently selected randomly, does not receive its salaries on time. They go on strike, along with their colleagues, and the school system stops functioning.

The same situation is evident in the municipalities, where strikes and slow-downs are also endemic. In the health sector, hospitals run out of money, supplies of medicines and equipment are exhausted, and personnel are not paid.

As a result of the inability to make a 5 per cent cut, all aspects of the system are underfunded, and all services are affected. With the Lavi, the Defence Ministry and IDF were faced with a similar problem.

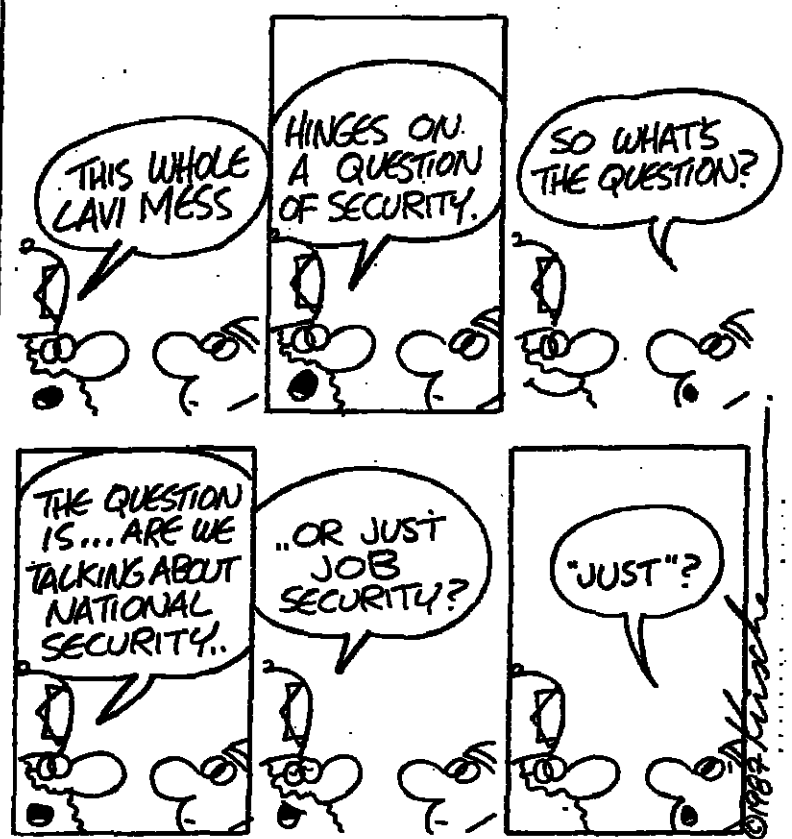
Furthermore, when spending requests are considered in isolation, and not comparatively, policy is haphazard and decisions are not based on rational considerations. Until this year, the Lavi was considered a "national project," and was not measured against competing requirements.

The government responds to the problem of factories and firms that cannot stay afloat on their own (Ata, Soltam, Beit-Shemesh Engines, etc.) in a similar fashion. Each is considered separately.

It is true that whenever a factory closes, the workers and their families suffer, but there is not enough money to support all such failing enterprises. Instead of providing funds instinctively and in response to the pressures of strikes and demonstrations, the government must consider its response in the context of other projects which must be reduced if funds for bail-outs are increased.

Obviously, education and health are high priorities, as is defence. But if there is simply not enough money to pay all the teachers, run all the special education and cultural programmes, staff and equip all the hospitals, or buy all the missiles desired,

Dry Bones



there must be some sort of ranking process.

IN THE LONG TERM, of course, some kind of priority system is inevitable. As the money runs out, some projects have to be cut, some factories have to be closed. Special interest will demonstrate and protest and strike, but the longer the government waits, the worse these pressures will become. By basing its decisions on rational and careful evaluation of competing demands, the government will be able to resist these pressures.

Projects which cannot find sponsors within the existing government structure, and which must be declared "national projects" to survive, should be viewed with suspicion. Like the Lavi, the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal was a "national project," funded outside the regular budgetary structure, and based more on illusion than on substance. As the costs grew, the Canal project was also cancelled.

Admittedly, establishing priori-

ties is not easy for politicians, for it involves choice. Instead of choice, it is always easier to prevaricate, to print money (until inflation itself becomes too costly), and spread the available resources more thinly over the competing demands. Yet choice is precisely the function of government. A computer can calculate across-the-board reductions, but political leadership is necessary to create priorities.

In the U.S., and some other countries, academics and policy institutes ("think tanks") such as the Brookings Institute in Washington, have stimulated public awareness and debate on the issue of national priorities. In Israel, while some efforts have been made in this direction with regard to social services, the process is still very underdeveloped. By increasing public awareness of its importance, and generating different sets of national priorities outside the government, future Lavis can be prevented.

The writer is a senior lecturer in political studies at Bar-Ilan University.

Demographic fantasies

Michael Comay

already taken place, at the beginning of our statehood. Approximately half-a-million Arabs fled from Israel territory. Roughly that number of Jews moved into Israel from the Arab countries. Year after year our delegation argued in the United Nations debates that this spontaneous two-way migration was a fact of life that could not be reversed. Israel absorbed the Jewish refugees; it was up to the Arab world to absorb their own displaced kin.

The exchange gave Israel its demographic shape. In the UN Partition Plan of November 29, 1947, the population in the area allotted to the Jewish State was over 40 per cent Arab. With the bulk of the Arabs leaving and with the Jews streaming in, Israel became 85 per cent Jewish, while the Arab minority dwindled to about 13 per cent.

A Greater Israel stretching from the Mediterranean coast to the Jordan Valley would revert to the de-

mographic ratio of the 1947 Partition Plan. The difference is that this time, the scales would be tipped neither by mass aliyah nor by an Arab exodus.

What matters here is not just the numbers of Arabs within the state, but also their attitude towards the state. Leaving aside religious zeal, the main argument put forward for eventual annexation is national security. In fact, security is an overwhelming argument against annexation.

It is relevant to recall the case we made in earlier years against repa-

trition of Arab refugees. Here is a quotation from a statement made by this writer as early as 1954:

"Is it probable that the refugees would re-enter our borders in order to become loyal citizens of the state, giving their full allegiance to its government and its laws and willing to defend it against any threat? Would they now accept the national objectives of a country which is Jewish by definition, and is dedicated to fulfilling the historic tasks of Zionism?.. What is likely is that Israel, beleaguered as it is by hostile neighbours, will also be fatally disrupted from within."

That conclusion applies just as strongly to the state of mind of the Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza. If they were forced into the state against their will, they would give rise to a formidable resistance movement and be a gigantic Fifth Column in wartime.

Israel's security concerns in the territories are genuine. In future negotiations with Jordan, we should strive to obtain the maximum of security measures - demilitarization, border changes and bases. The worst of all possible solutions would be to create a swollen and sullen Palestinian Arab population within the state.

The writer is a former ambassador to the United Nations.

READERS' LETTERS

ANTI-SEMITISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Would that it was always so easy to refute a widely held opinion, as that endorsed by Hanoch Teller in his July 3 review of Dennis Prager and Joseph Telushkin's book, *Why the Jews? The Reason for Anti-Semitism*. Prager, Telushkin and Teller maintain that Jews have been persecuted because they held to views of God, law and peoplehood different from those of their neighbours. Where general gentile views agree with Jewish traditional ones, as in the United States, these men hold, there is little anti-Semitism.

Why, then, have the Jews lived for 2,000 years in India and China without any anti-Semitic persecution, but been the object of so much anti-Semitism from Christian and Moslem cultures that so much more resemble Jewish ideas?

How much more comforting it is to blame ourselves rather than our still dominant neighbours - it gives the illusion that we can control our fate by adapting our behaviour. Anti-Semitism is due to the vitriolic polemic of the New Testament, as it sought to discredit Jewish authority, people and religion, and to claim the Torah for itself; the Koran uses the same tactics to the same end, even borrowing anti-Semitic conceptions from Christian sources to achieve this.

From age to age, these deep ideological religious structures have served various sociological, economic and psychological purposes, making the Jews victims for diverse immediate reasons. But in the absence of similar scriptural and religious ideas in East and South Asian cultures, there could be nothing similar to anti-Semitism in them, despite the much greater differences between Judaism and their religions.

EVAN M. ZUESSE, Religion Studies, South Australian College of Advanced Education, Underdale, South Australia.

MARK SEGAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I was deeply saddened to read of the death of Mark Segal. He was a dear friend of mine and of my late husband, Sidney Goldberg (of Labour Friends of Israel and Poale Zion). Mark was a most interesting and amusing individual and we spent many happy times together both in Tel Aviv and London.

He will be sorely missed. MARSHA GOLDBERG Nottingham, England.

PRICES IN EILAT

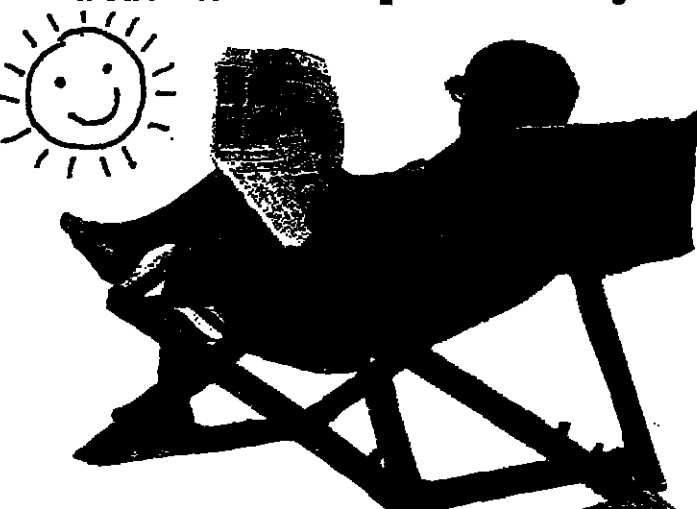
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I had a personal interest in reading David Krivine's article of August 7 on tourism. I feel that hotel prices do not always influence package deals on the whole.

I agree that hotel prices in Eilat went up to foreign charter operators by about 20 per cent compared to last year, but when you examine price lists of their brochures, you will notice that fortunately for Eilat, prices from the UK were increased, in most cases by a few pounds a day. The prices offered by Thomson Holidays (the biggest tour operator to Eilat) including flight and accommodation per person per week are higher for the Christmas period, but for this period, Thomson sold out their allocation of rooms in Eilat.

DANIEL ROGER General Manager, King Solomon's Palace Eilat.

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All funds are allocated according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs.

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

PLEASE, GIVE GENEROUSLY.

THE JEWISH LEGION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I am undertaking research into the origins and activities of the three Jewish Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers 1917-1920, collectively known as the Jewish Legion.

The information I am seeking from private individuals concerns the personal experiences of those who served in the Legion that have been passed down through written word and other memorabilia.

Accordingly, I would be grateful if any readers with family or other connections with the Legion could write to me at 105 Willington Street, Bearsted, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 8JU, UK.

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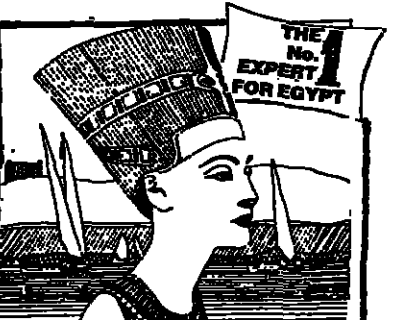
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